

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

12.43

1916

INDEXED.

Plants for Special
Places and Purposes

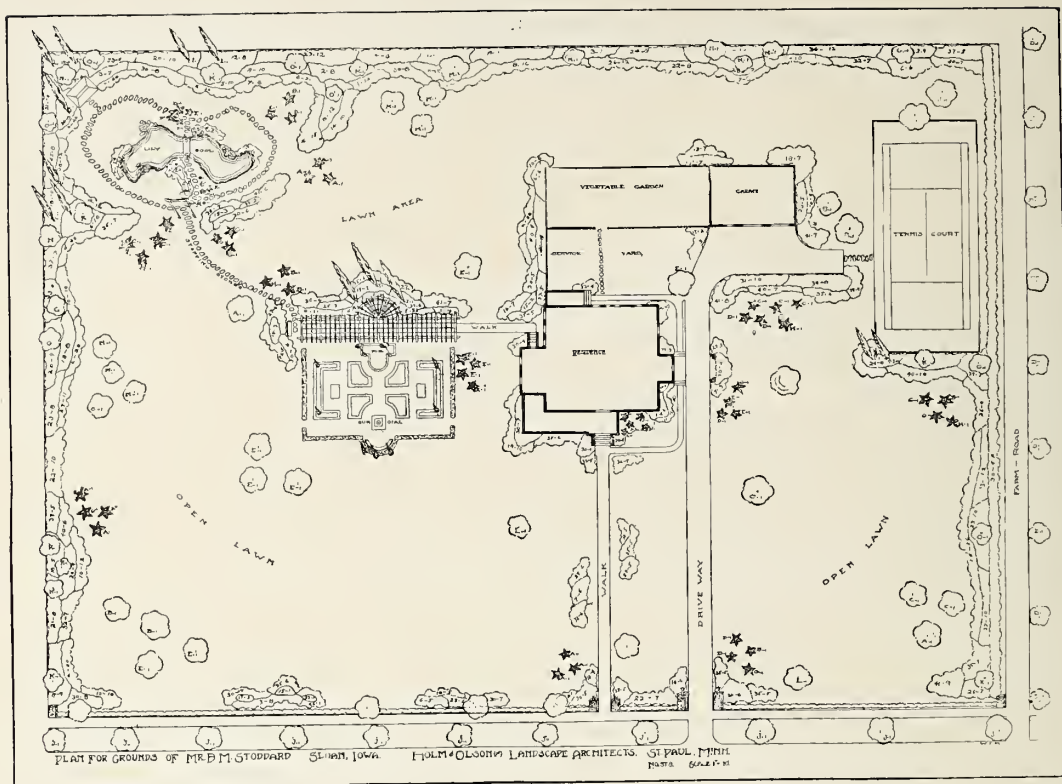
APR 29 1916



CREATING YOUR LANDSCAPE



HOLM & OLSON
INCORPORATED
THE PARK NURSERIES
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA



Planning Your Landscape

An attractively planted ground in any community is a force that cannot be overlooked; it has a tendency to make people desire to live in such a neighborhood, and also to increase property values. The beauty of the house does not lie wholly in the architectural design; the building can be made to do its part in the completed picture only when set in the proper surroundings. Too often the owner forgets this when arranging the landscape, and the result is unattractive. The treatment of the bungalow and the colonial house must be entirely different—the planting must be so designed that it will harmonize with the architecture.

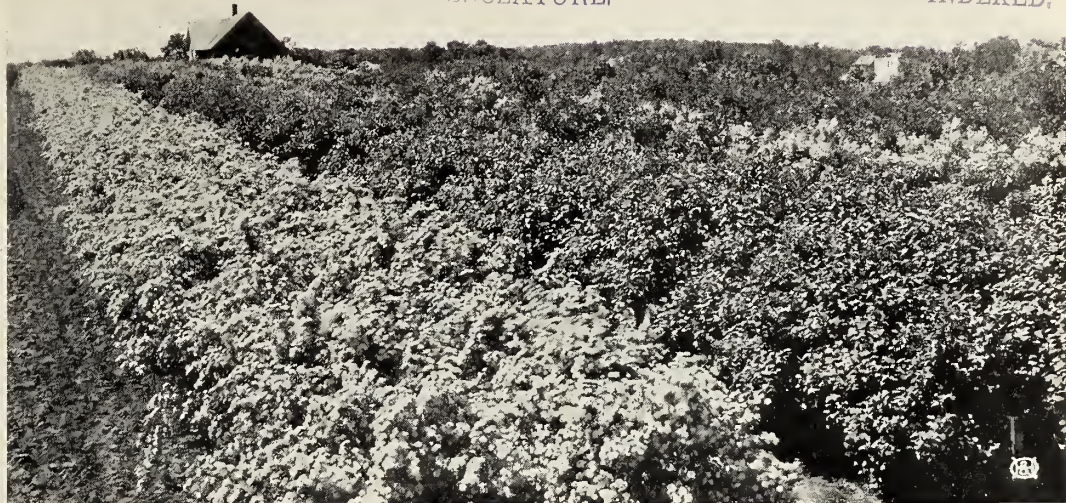
A Landscape Plan. Every landscape proposition should have a plan. Better a modest, unassuming cottage, nested amid surroundings that “fit,” than a pretentious mansion where everything seems to pull in different ways. The beauty of a planting does not depend so much on the trees or plants used as it does on having them properly located, having in mind making the grounds look larger than they really are, with a broad, open lawn, keeping the planting around the outside borders—in other words, building a frame around the picture, which is the house. Another important object is the use of proper material about the foundation “to pin the house to the ground,” and work out a solution for the service portion of the premises so you may have the necessary privacy. With a plan, the proposition is thoroughly studied, and you get material that fits the surroundings and will be effective.

The Cost of Planning. We make no charge for the plans where we furnish the material for the planting. It is understood, however, that where we send you the blue-prints you are charged 10 per cent of the cost of the material. If the material for the planting amounts to \$100, we charge you \$10 for the plans; if the material amounts to \$500, we charge you \$50 for the plans. This, however, is credited to you on your order when booked. The making of the plans “free of charge” is a part of the “H. & O. Service” which we furnish, but we find it necessary to protect ourselves. We have made plans without charge, and found some people who were small

enough to purchase their stock elsewhere after getting our ideas.

Cost of Material. We grow and furnish the best material that can be secured, and we do not enter competitions either in landscape work or in the sale of the material. We offer you the assistance of a “service” that is not maintained by any other firm in the West. We plan and design your grounds free of charge; furnish you with the material grown in our own nurseries; furnish you with a competent landscape gardener who superintends the planting, so that everything will be in its proper place and correctly planted. We guarantee satisfactory results, and will replace any trees or shrubs that fail to grow when planted by our employees.

H. & O. Service. Write us at once for charts showing how to take measurements, giving the exact location of your house on the lot. With these measurements, and photographs, we can arrange your planting. If the grounds are large, and you need advice as to grading, walks, drives, etc., then it will be necessary to make a personal visit. Our landscape men are on the road most of the year, and by writing us in advance we can arrange to have them call; but when special trips are necessary we charge for the service and the expenses. Every landscape proposition should be considered before any work is started, that the setting of the building, the approach, the walks and the drives, as well as the grading, can be considered. This in almost every case saves a great expense.



Notice the size of the Spireas that we can furnish. Such plants are effective from the very first

The Park Nurseries



JUST on the border of the residence section of St. Paul, and adjacent to the boulevard that connects the Twin Cities, are the fields and packing-grounds of The Park Nurseries. It was a happy thought that induced the founders of the business to select a location convenient to both cities, for the Nurseries are extremely interesting to our friends who desire to know the trees, shrubs and plants that are hardy in this section.

It was important also that the Nurseries be located nearby, so that the large specimen trees and shrubs could be transplanted quickly, thus insuring safe growth and effective appearance from the very beginning.

How to Reach the Nurseries

If motoring or driving, use Lexington Avenue, south of Summit, to St. Clair Street. From any down-town point take St. Clair-Hope car. This line takes you within two blocks of the Nurseries. Coming from Minneapolis, use either Como-Harriet, St. Paul-Minneapolis, or Selby-Lake lines, transferring at Snelling Cross-town to the Grand Avenue line; get off at Lexington Avenue, and walk south to St. Clair Street.

We invite all patrons, as well as all prospective patrons, to pay us a visit and become better acquainted with "Quality" stock, to see how the trees, shrubs and plants are grown, to get an idea



Almost a forest of evergreens. Spruce and Arborvitae make an exceptionally strong growth here



This garage is built for service, but the surrounding trees and shrubs break the angles and put it in harmony with the landscape

how they will appear in their own grounds. Our superintendent will be pleased to explain or give any information relative to the hundreds of varieties of trees, shrubs and plants we grow.

Most nursery goods are bought without seeing them, or having an idea of their value, therefore, one of the important features of having a nursery near home is the certainty that whatever you buy is suited to this section and is acclimated. Many get the idea that trees and plants are kept in cold storage. Here at the nursery you see them as they are growing. You can make your selection, knowing the sizes, and you have no disappointments. Many of our customers travel hundreds of miles to make their selections, that they may know how certain trees and bushes will look when they are transplanted. Hence, at your door is located a nursery producing just what thousands of persons building new homes are looking for.

The Home Grounds

Massive marble walls, ornate carvings and elaborate architectural efforts do not, by any means, make an attractive public building nor an inviting home. There seems to be a lack of harmony with the surroundings, the sense of restfulness and comfort is disturbed, and you instinctively turn away to a more pleasing view of the grounds that are adorned with grass and trees and shrubs.

The colonial houses of New England owe fully as much of their beauty to their surroundings as to the lines of the buildings. Without the clinging vines, the boxwood hedges, the old-fashioned flowering shrubs and the wide arches of the elms, these old homes would lose much of their quaint beauty.

The grass, the shrubs, the trees, the flowers, have a distinctive value in the landscape, and through their use alone can the conception of the architect and the builder be brought out and developed to the utmost. The combined effect makes the imposing public building, the stately mansion and the home-like cottage. Some of the most pretentious homes fail to arouse admiration solely because the trees and shrubs do not harmonize with the perspective lines of the houses, or because the plants do not harmonize with each other,—some of the most desirable and beautiful plants may not have a proper setting and therefore cannot exhibit their full beauty. One may have a perfect lawn, rare trees and shrubs, with a splendid collection of plants, yet destroy the effect of the complete planting by a careless or unwise arrangement.

Another important thing for the home-owner to consider is that a well-arranged landscape plan adds to the actual value of the property far more than the cost of the trees and shrubs plus the labor of planting. It is a well-known fact among real-estate men that an expenditure of \$50 or \$100 in evergreens, shade trees and flowering shrubs will increase the selling price of the property from \$300 to \$500,—and the purchaser pays the price willingly, for the flowers and shade in summer, with the deep green evergreens breaking the expanse of snow in winter, appeal to his sense of beauty and fitness.



The retaining wall, topped with an artistic railing, and the pleasing shrub planting, give a distinct appearance of privacy.

You Should Have Your Grounds Planned

Whether you are building a home and need planting plans prepared from the beginning, or whether you simply want to rearrange what has already been done, we are at your service with practical suggestions and facilities for executing these plans in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Several years ago we saw that if the best results were to be secured from our trees and shrubs it would be necessary to supply suitable plans for planting, and so the H. & O. landscape Service was organized. We thoroughly believe that every landscape problem must be considered by itself—it is impossible to make one design fit every condition. The architecture of the grounds needs the same careful thought that is bestowed on the buildings, and the plan must have a definite purpose, otherwise the final result will be far from artistic and satisfactory. With a small investment, and a carefully worked-out sketch, you can add a considerable sum to the value of your property. Let us show you a suggestive plan, together with an estimate of the amount needed to beautify your property.

Where the amount of work to be done is of considerable extent, we will lay out and design your entire grounds, beginning, if you wish, with the bare, unimproved plot of ground, and planning and superintending the grading. We will give the proper setting to the sun-dial and pergola, design and locate the entrance, etc.; we will locate trees, shrubs and plants, and design the garden.

Plantings That Fit

It is on an unimproved plot of ground that the landscape designer's ability shows to the best advantage. In a city's great park, or on the large estate, he has money at his disposal, material to draw from, and almost unlimited possibilities. But around the home grounds he must be governed by the space, the surroundings and a limited sum of money. Here is his opportunity—will he rise to it, or will the result be only ordinary? That our organization has proved itself competent in landscape work is shown by the illustrations in this book, which are views of our plantings in and about St. Paul and adjoining territory.

In addition to and supplementing our work as landscape architects, we are growing trees, plants and shrubs that succeed in this locality, and knowing these thoroughly is part of our business. Our understanding of how they should be arranged for proper effects is worth a great deal to our clients and it is freely at the command of those who engage our services.

Our advice means much to your success. We tell you if you should not plant a certain thing, when it is not hardy or where it would not suit. Use our Service—we are glad to advise and assist those who do not know, or who have not studied tree and plant life, and show them how to plant, when to plant, and what to plant.



A skilful arrangement of shrubs with mature trees. Residence of F. E. Weyerhaeuser

The H. & O. Service

It is not necessary, under our system, to purchase plans for your grounds, for we complete the entire work. Many landscape architects sell their plans, charging for this service of designing the grounds. Under such conditions it is necessary to purchase trees, shrubs, plants, etc., from another source, and secure the service of someone else to plant. If, for any reason, the results are not to your liking, it is the fault of the one supplying the stock or of the man who planted it. Our Service does away with all responsibility; no one is to blame but ourselves if results are not satisfactory.

Located close by the St. Paul Hotel, the H. & O. Stores are known throughout the country as "The Home of Flowers," the largest flower-stores in America, as well as the best-arranged and most beautiful interior. This part of our business had a small beginning, but Quality and Service give us the distinction we hold today. These essential principles, so successful in the flower business, have been used in our Nursery and Landscape Business, but to a greater degree, our earlier experience having given us valuable knowledge.

Quality in any commodity creates demand. Quality plus Service, and especially in this business, does away with failure when one does not know nor have experience. We design your grounds; tell you what will harmonize with the building and lot; experienced men, who know how it should be done, do the planting, and give you results that are pleasing, and make you a friend, all of which helps develop our business. If you are undecided what to plant or where to plant it, we furnish the information, also arrange the planting so that it fits that particular part of the grounds. We not only do the planting so that you have something in bloom at all seasons, but so that you have a variety in foliage of different shades.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
NURSERYMEN
DECORATORS AND FLORISTS

HOLM & OLSON, Inc., PARK NURSERIES
20-24 WEST FIFTH STREET, ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

LECTURES

We are frequently requested to give talks before clubs, societies, etc., on different phases of Landscape Gardening. We have Landscape Architects who are schooled in this work, having lantern-slides covering the arrangement of grounds, illustrating beautiful effects, showing the before and after results. Write us as far in advance as possible for date, telling us the character of the meetings and about what you desire. We have hundreds of slides to choose from.

HOLM & OLSON, Inc., Landscape Architects.



ORNAMENTAL TREES



WE strongly urge the importance of the proper preparation of the soil before planting. The usual method practised by many planters is to dig holes much too small for the tree that took years to grow; if this is done, its life is cut off or the growth is checked. With the acknowledgement of each order we send instructions how to plant and prune and care for the trees.

Transplanted Trees. The question is often asked, "What do you mean by Transplanted Trees?" Just this: We are not what is termed a "Commercial Nursery;" we grow nursery stock from a landscape standpoint, making a specialty of ornamentals for beautifying city and country homes. We transplant our trees and shrubs into nursery rows, setting them twice and three times the usual distances apart, cutting them back to make them put on a bushy head and heavier stem, and, most important, a better root-system. Such nursery stock withstands the shock of transplanting much better than the ordinary, and responds much more quickly.

What Are Specimen Trees? Specimen trees are selections that have been transplanted from time to time, have grown into large sizes, and can be moved safely, giving quick results. Ordinarily, large trees in a nursery are "culls" left over, or unsold; but, having never been transplanted, they are of little or no value.

Alder, European (*Alnus glutinosa*). Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped, wavy. Quick grower. 30 to 60 feet high.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	

Ash, American White (*Fraxinus Americana*). Our forest tree, tallest of the species, growing to 120 feet high, with straight, clean trunk, smooth gray bark and glossy leaves. Useful for parks and streets.

Prices of American White Ash	Each	1	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	160 00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. diam., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 7 00		

Box Elder (*Acer Negundo*). See Ash-leaved Maple, page 9.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Birch, Black (*Betula lutea*). Yellowish gray bark, which peels off in layers; young stems have spicy taste and odor.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., trans.....	1 50	12 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 7 50	

Birch, European White (*Betula alba*). Our native Birch; common along every roadside. Its white bark makes it attractive and very effective in groups.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., transplanted....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10 00	

Birch, Paper or Canoe (*Betula papyrifera*). The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. diam., transplanted....	1 50	12 00
Specimen trees.....	\$3 to 5 00	

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). This lofty, spreading tree is valued for its tropical appearance, beautiful wood, and its nuts, which are large, oily and nutritious.

	Each	10	100		Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00		8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 25
					Specimen trees.....	\$3.50 to 5 00

Catalpa bignonioides. Valuable for its quick growth, extreme hardiness and the beauty and fragrance of its flowers. A large tree is a magnificent sight when in full bloom. Grows to 50 feet in height under favorable conditions

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., trans.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	1 50	12 00	100 00

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa). Well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. The coarse-grained, soft wood is durable, and useful for railroad ties, fence-posts, etc. Blooms earlier than the other varieties of Catalpa and grows to be a large tree, often becoming 100 feet high. In late summer, its great crop of long, narrow "beans" is very effective; the pods usually hang on the tree all winter.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in diam., trans....	2 00	18 00	150 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.....	3 00	25 00	
Specimen trees	\$5 to 10 00		

Catalpa Bungei. Dwarf. The trees grow 10 to 12 feet high and the heads when grown are about 12 feet across. They grow in this shape without any trimming. The foliage is deep green, forming a beautiful roof of leaves.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3-yr. heads, transplanted....	2 50	20 00
Specimen trees.....	5 00	



Young *Catalpa speciosa* trees



The American White Ash makes a majestic tree (see page 5)

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Cherry, American Bird (*Cerasus serotina*). Its flower racemes are white and fragrant; its leaves glossy and fruits black.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. diam., trans.	1 00	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	2 00	18 00	

Cherry, European (*Cerasus alium flore pleno alba*). In May it is covered with double blossoms, resembling roses, so numerous as to conceal the branches. A beautiful and attractive round-headed, dwarf tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 25	10 00

Chestnut, American (*Castanea Americana*). This native tree is a rapid grower. Should be closely pruned when transplanted.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft.....	75	6 00

Crab, Bechtel's Flowering (*Pyrus angustifolia*). Seldom over 20 feet high; covered in late spring with myriads of delicate pink flowers, resembling the daintiest double roses. Blooms when quite young.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00
Specimens.....	\$3.50 to 5 00	

Crab, Floribunda (*Pyrus floribunda*). A distinct and very pretty variety, with long, slender branches. Flowers are produced in great abundance, and change from carmine to white when open. Fruit small and ornamental. A splendid early-flowering tree.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00

Crab, Kirkwood (*Pyrus Kirkwoodii*). A beautiful hardy flowering tree of the Northwest; its blossoms are fragrant, the flower is semi-double.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Crab, Parkman's (*Pyrus Parkmani*). It flowers the whole length of the past season's growth and on the older spurs; rich carmine; double.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00

Crab, Soulard's (*Pyrus Soulardii*). Another beautiful native Flowering Crab. Fruit quite large, keeping until spring-time, with a flavor much the same as the quince.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Elm, Huntingdon (*Ulmus Huntingdoni*). Clean, smooth bark; erect stately habit. Not so subject to attacks of insects as some kinds, and one of the very best ornamental trees.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans.....	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. diam., trans.....	3 00	25 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.....	4 00	35 00	



The Hackberry has a graceful crown of broad foliage (see page 8)



The delicate pink blossoms of Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab are like little roses

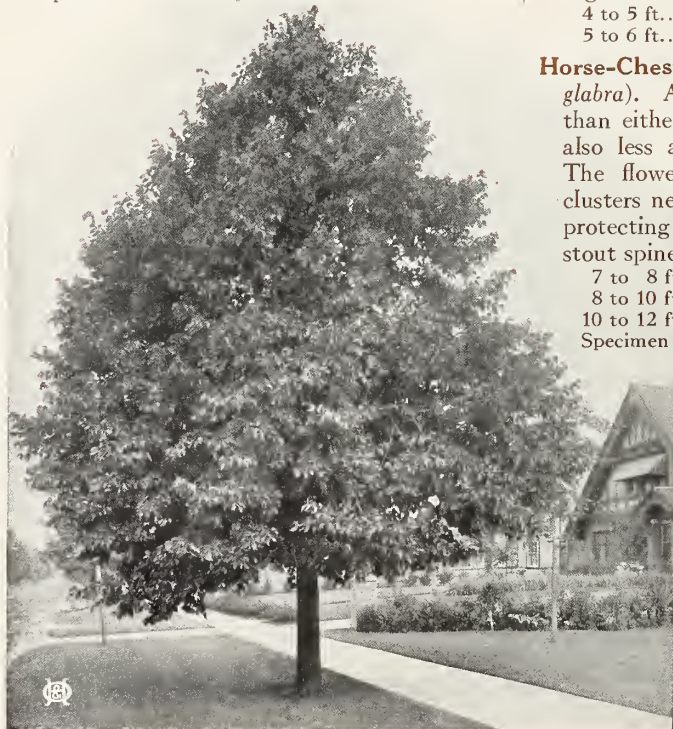
ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Elm, American (*Ulmus Americana*). The noblest and most dignified tree in the world for the street. Broad, arching branches with splendid dark-green foliage, affording abundant shade, with a freedom of growth and natural grace commending it to all. Easily grown, and with wide diversity of form, from the upright, broad, round head to the wide-spreading and gracefully arched shape.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. diam., transplanted	1 00	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. diam., transplanted	1 50	12 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted	2 50	22 50	200 00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., tr.	5 00	45 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., tr.	7 50	70 00	
14 to 16 ft., 5 in. diam., tr.	10 00	90 00	
14 to 16 ft., 6 in. diam., tr.	15 00	140 00	
Specimen trees	\$10 to 25 00		

Elm, Scotch (*Ulmus latifolius*). A grand, spreading tree of rapid growth and variable habit. Attains a height of 100 feet and forms a broad, round-topped head.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	1 50	12 00	100 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., tr.	6 00	55 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., tr.	10 00	90 00	
12 to 14 ft., 5 in. diam., tr.	15 00	125 00	
Specimen trees	\$15 to 25 00		



Few trees equal the American Linden for street planting (see page 9)

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*). A delightful native tree, somewhat resembling the elm, but with rougher bark and numerous slender branches covered with shapely pointed, shiny, light-green leaves, about the size of the apple, that turn to an attractive yellow in the autumn. Edible black fruit, about the size of the wild cherry, with large seed. Adapted for lawn or park planting.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr.	3 00	25 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted	5 00	45 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., tr.	7 50	65 00	

Horse-Chestnut, White (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). A well-known tree with an abundance of white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in erect spikes. As a lawn tree or for the street it has no superior.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft., transplanted	\$1 50	\$12 00
7 to 8 ft., transplanted	2 00	18 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	6 00	
Specimen trees	\$10 to 15 00	

Horse-Chestnut, Red (*Æsculus rubicunda*). A small-sized tree, producing dark red flowers a little later than the preceding, and the leaves are of a darker green. Contrasts well with the above when planted together.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00

Horse-Chestnut, Ohio Buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*). A stronger and more rapid grower than either of the preceding. The leaves are also less apt to "brown" after midsummer. The flowers are yellowish white, borne in clusters nearly 6 inches long. The outer shell protecting the "nut" or seed is armed with stout spines.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft., transplanted	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ in. diam., trans.	4 00	35 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	6 00	
Specimen trees	\$10 to 15 00	

Kentucky Coffee (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*). A fine, native tree of rapid, upright growth, forming a large, irregular, open specimen with rough bark, stiff blunt shoots; feathery foliage of bluish green. In June it bears large panicles of green flowers followed by long pods containing beans, at one time used as coffee.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., trans.	\$1 00	\$8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. diam., tr.	1 50	12 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 00	25 00



The Norway Maple makes a solid mass of deep green foliage—an effective shelter from the summer sun (see page 10)

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Larch, European (*Larix Europæa*). An excellent, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree, compact in growth; small branches with light green foliage, drooping in habit.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted specimens....	5 00	

Linden, American (*Tilia Americana*). The Basswood is a native forest tree of unusual, stately beauty. Growth rapid and upright, with smooth branches and broad, heart-shaped leaves; has curiously pendent and cream-colored flowers on long, winged peduncles in July, of delightful fragrance. Few trees equal this, with its rich green foliage and splendid habits of growth, adapting itself readily to various soils and conditions, making it useful for the lawn or street.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted..	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted..	1 00	8 00	75 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	220 00
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., tr..	5 00	45 00	400 00
10 to 12 ft., 4 in. diam., tr..	10 00	90 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00		

Linden, European (*Tilia Europæa*). Famous, the world over, as an avenue tree of great beauty and dignity. It closely resembles its American cousin, with smaller foliage and decidedly more compact growth. The pyramidal

Linden, European, continued

heads of unusual regularity make it a desirable lawn tree. It grows rapidly, attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet. Foliage is heart-shaped; in color a deep, rich green which turns to a beautiful yellow and brown in autumn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr..	2 50	22 50	200 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., tr..	6 00	55 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00		

Locust, Black (*Robinia pseudacacia*). A familiar tree of rapid growth, that thrives in any place. The pinnate foliage is light and airy. In June the tree is fragrant with panicles of white flowers, and very ornamental. Its growth is rapid, which makes the trees valuable for planting where quick results are desired.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00

Maple, Ash-leaved (*Acer Negundo*). Grows rapidly into a large, spreading tree, 70 feet high, found valuable for planting timber claims, shelter-belts, etc., in the West, where it endures both drought and cold.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted..	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr..	2 00	18 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., tr..	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., tr..	6 00	55 00	



THE PARK NURSERIES

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Maple, Geneva (*Acer platanoides*, var. *Geneva*). An exceedingly handsome, crimson-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The growth is vigorous, and the head rounded and well supported. The leaves are the largest of the Maples, retaining their brilliant crimson-purple coloring throughout the summer, blazing forth in autumn with wonderful shades of red, purple and gold. Valued in every choice collection in lawn, garden or park.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam.....	3 00	25 00

Maple, Norway (*Acer platanoides*). The compact, vigorous nature of this European tree renders it desirable for the street or lawn. The growth is fairly fast, the head massive and rounded, with rich green foliage of broad, palmately lobed leaves, that change to a light yellow in the autumn. A magnificent tree for the avenue.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 50	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted...	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00		

Maple, Schwedler's (*Acer platanoides Schwedleri*). The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In midsummer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

	Each	10	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted...	\$5 00 \$45 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted...	7 50
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 25 00

Maple, Silver (*Acer dasycarpum*). One of the most popular of American Maples, because of its rapid growth, large size and attractively rounded head, with a tendency to graceful arching when carefully pruned. For immediate effects, indispensable. Foliage is luxuriant, bright green with silvery white beneath. Easily transplanted and very hardy. A favorite for the street, park or home.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.	1 00	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., tr.	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr.	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., tr.	5 00	45 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 20 00		

Maple, Sugar (*Acer saccharum*). The Rock or Sugar Maple is one of the most symmetrical and well-rounded trees native to America. Long valuable for production of maple sugar and wood. A straight grower, vigorous, stately, inclined to spreading when given plenty of room. A regal tree for the avenue, a life-long friend on the home-grounds, and a specimen for the parks. Deeply lobed red and green foliage, changing to orange and red tints in autumn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	2 50	22 50	
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr.	4 00	35 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 15 00		



A typical specimen of Wier's Cut-leaved Maple



Swedler's Norway Maple about 20 years old. Compare the form of the tree with the Norway Maple on page 9

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Maple, Tartarian (*Acer Tataricum Ginnala*). Dwarf. An interesting little tree, from southeastern Europe, with rounded crown of irregular growth, and small, three-lobed, light green leaves, somewhat like the gray birch. The bark is smooth when young and light gray-colored. Very hardy, easily transplanted and free from insects and fungus. Brilliant red foliage in autumn. Worthy of a place in every garden or park.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft., bushy, transplanted.....	75	6 00	50 00
4 to 5 ft., bushy, transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy, transplanted.....	2 50	22 50	
5 to 6 ft., tree form transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	
6 to 8 ft. tree form transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	

Maple, Wier's (*Acer dasycarpum Wieri*). A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves, and distinct, half-drooping, very graceful habit.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted...	2 00	18 00	170 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted....	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted....	6 00	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$7.50 to 20 00		

May Day Tree (*Prunus Maackii*). A product of Minnesota; very hardy, and gives an abundance of beautiful bloom in early spring; flowers large, white. This is one of the most beautiful of our native flowering trees.

	Each	10	
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00	
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....		\$2 50	\$22 50
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted...		5 00	45 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted..		7 50	

Mountain Ash, American (*Sorbus Americana*). One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety but is much hardier and the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange-color. One of the most desirable lawn trees, and especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted..	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam. 1	50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam....	3 00	25 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10 00		

Mountain Ash, European (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk, like the apple. Foliage extremely ornate and deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by panicles of bright orange-red berries liberally distributed on the slender branches, clinging all winter. Very interesting for lawn or park.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted..	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted. 1	00	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., tr. 2	00	18 00	
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., tr. 5	00	45 00	
Specimen trees..	\$7.50 to 15 00		

Mountain Ash, Golden (*Sorbus aurea*). A golden-leaved variety, dwarf in growth. An excellent tree for constant color in grouping.

	Each	10	
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., trans....	3 00	25 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 15 00		



Oak-leaved Mountain Ash (see page 12)



An American Mountain Ash on one of St. Paul's streets



Showing a practical use of Lombardy Poplars to screen unsightly objects

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Mountain Ash, Oak-leaved (*Sorbus quercifolia*). Of the same fine habit, but with dark, lobed leaves, downy underneath.

	Each	10	100		Each	10
6 to 8 ft., transplanted . . .	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00	8 to 10 ft., 1¼ in. diam., transplanted . .	\$3 00	\$25 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted, bushy . . .				8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted . . .	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted . . .	1 50	12 00	110 00	Specimen trees	\$5 to 10 00	

Mulberry, Russian (*Morus Tatarica*). A very rapid-growing tree; bears well; fruit sweet, variable in size and color; leaves dark green and of very different shapes; some are birch-shaped, others cut and notched as much as any of our oaks, and in as many different shapes as all the varieties put together. Will stand almost any amount of drought.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., transplanted, bushy	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted, bushy	75	6 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted, bushy	1 25	10 00
Specimen trees	\$3 to 6 00	

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). We consider this and Coccinea the best two Oaks. It is distinguished by its elegant growth and the drooping tendency of its limbs, and fine, deeply cut foliage, which, in the fall, colors brilliantly. Being one of the easiest Oaks to transplant, it is in great favor as a street tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees	\$5 to 10 00	

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). There is no better Oak than this variety. It forms a large tree of fine proportions, the large, leathery leaves turning to a fiery scarlet in autumn. A good street tree.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees	\$5 to 10 00	

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*). A well-known, grand, old native tree, with broad, spreading head. It grows easily in almost any soil, and, contrary to general belief, does not grow slowly. Seldom requires trimming or attention, and will reach a ripe old age.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	\$1 00	\$8 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees	\$5 to 10 00	



Bolleana Poplar
(see page 13)



A planting of evergreens and shrubs that is distinct in character. Note the use of Bay Trees and Box

ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Plum, Purple (*Prunus Pissardi*). Handsome form, with purple leaves and wine-red fruits; one of the best of the small purple-leaved trees, retaining its color until fall. Hardy wherever the common Plum will stand.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	1 00	8 00

Plum, Double-flowering (*Prunus triloba*). A very desirable and beautiful flowering shrub coming from China. It resembles the flowering almond in its blossoms, also in the manner in which it blooms. Early in the spring, before its leaves appear, its beautiful, delicate pink petals begin to unfold and when fully open resembles a miniature rose. Its branches are a mass of blossoms, and bend gracefully with their weight.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 50	12 00
Specimen trees	\$3 to 5 00	

Poplar, Balsam, Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*). A handsome native, with thick, dark, ovate leaves, silvery beneath. The flowers come in early spring, in catkin-like form. The spicy gum of the buds is used medicinally.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted	1 00	8 00	70 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	160 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 7 50		

Poplar, Bolleana (*Populus alba*, var. *Bolleana*). This splendid upright silver Poplar resembles the Lombardy in growth, but more desirable, as it is longer-lived. A tree of lofty and inspiring habits, suitable for tall screening and architectural emphasis. Should be planted advisedly.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted	2 00	18 00	170 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted	3 00	25 00	
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00		



Lombardy Poplar (see page 14)



ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued



The Tartarian Maple is distinguished by brilliant autumn foliage (see page 11)

Poplar, Carolina (*Populus monilifera*). Unexcelled for quick growth and effect, its rapid growth giving an air of luxuriance to places where other trees appear starved. Showy and cheery from the constant movement of its glossy, silver-lined leaves, yet always casting a dense, close shade. If well pruned back, during the first few seasons, it makes a strong, durable tree.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$25 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., transplanted...	1 00	8 00	75 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in. diam., transplanted....	2 50	22 00	
12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00	
12 to 14 ft., 4 in. diam., transplanted.....	6 00	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$6 to 10 00		

Poplar, Lombardy (*Populus fastigiata*). Few trees add so much to a landscape as this European importation. Adapts

itself rapidly to all conditions and soils. Leaves serrated, deep glossy green and nearly triangular, tremulously nodding with the wind, and borne on erect, long, slender branches. The erect, vigorous and full spiry form of 100 to 150 feet lends a charm and dignity to a street, boundary or landscape, which is inspiring and refreshing, after turning from the monotonous and unbroken outline of many trees.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans...	\$2 50	\$22 00	\$200 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted ..	1 00	8 00	70 00	12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 50	30 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam.,				12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans...	5 00	45 00	
transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	110 00	Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10 00		

Poplar, Norway (*Populus certinensis*). This true Russian or Siberian Poplar deserves wider planting. With all the best characteristics of the Carolina Poplar, it is hardier and far more picturesque. The tree has a strong central trunk, and heavy, dense foliage. Growth is close and erect. The leaves are distinguished by crinkled edges, presenting a very curious appearance.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted ..	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	12 to 14 ft., 2 in. diam., trans...	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted ..	1 00	8 00	70 00	12 to 14 ft., 2½ in. diam., trans.	3 50	30 00	
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., tr.	1 50	12 00	110 00	12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., trans...	5 00	45 00	
				Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10 00		

Poplar, Silver (*Populus alba*). A very rapid grower, inclined to spread; smooth, gray bark, leaves deeply lobed, dark glossy green on upper side and snowy white beneath. The contrast of white against the green is pleasing and attractive. Desirable for color effects on large estates or parks only, as inclined to sprout where unattended.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in. diam., tr...	1 50	12 00
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. diam., trans..	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 7 50	

Sumac, Smooth (*Rhus glabra*). Excellent foliage. The flowers are borne in panicles at the ends of the branches, and are followed in autumn with prominent crimson heads of seed which remain nearly all winter. This Sumac is desirable for massing; the brilliant coloring of the foliage in autumn is especially attractive.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
5 to 6 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen trees.....	\$3 to 5 00	



The Sugar Maple becomes a life-long friend (see page 10)

SAINT PAUL, MINN.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, continued

Sumac, Cut-leaved (*Rhus typhina*). Grows generally in bush form to 10 feet in height; the foliage is compound, light green and of large size; in autumn is brilliantly colored. A most effective plant for grouping in masses; thrives on poor soil.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen trees	\$3 to 5 00	

Walnut, Black (*Juglans nigra*). No grander tree in America. Lofty height and shapely crown, with beautiful compound foliage consisting of thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Trunk well rounded. Bark dark and deeply ridged. Becoming rare because of value of its wood. Bears large, edible nuts. Conspicuously ornate and useful for lawn or park planting.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
6 to 8 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 00	



Graceful flower-laden branches of the Double-flowering Plum (see page 13)

Willow, Golden (*Salix vitellina aurea*). For winter effects, the Golden Willow is invaluable. A rapid grower, with branches of rich golden bark. The younger growth produces the brightest gold, hence should be severely pruned. Handsomely contrasts with red osier, etc. Useful for screen plantings on estates or parks.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., transplanted...	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00	10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans...	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$110 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted...	1 00	8 00	70 00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans...	2 00	18 00	
				Specimen trees.....	\$4 to 8 00		

Willow, Laurel (*Salix pentandra*). Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamented with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. Stands harsh pruning for bush effects. A most desirable Willow.

	Each	10	100		Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00	10 to 12 ft., 1½ in. diam., trans...	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$110 00
8 to 10 ft., transplanted...	1 00	8 00	70 00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., trans...	2 00	18 00	
				Specimen trees.....	\$4 to 8 00		

Willow, Niobe (*Salix Niobe*). A golden barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the weeping varieties are tender. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experimental Station, found this variety in Northern Europe and gave it its name. The tree is a good grower, has long, pendulous branches that almost reach the ground; in winter the wood is a bright yellow, making a very effective contrast in working out color schemes.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., trans....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft., trans....	1 50	12 00	110 00
10 to 12 ft., trans..	2 50	20 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to \$25 each.		

We have some beautiful specimens, almost 10 feet across, with branches touching the ground.



Niobe Willow growing in The Park Nurseries. Such trees transplant readily

We pay especial attention to having our trees all correct as to name, and they are planted in the nursery rows sufficiently far apart for them to develop into first-class specimens. This is an important feature in growing trees.



A Cut-leaved Birch transplanted from The Park Nurseries to the grounds of Mr. Charles Schuneman

WEeping TREES

TREES of this class are not mournful, as the expression would seem to imply, but the tendency of their growth is drooping. Trees of their habit are great acquisitions to the ornamentals. Certain characteristics about them are very striking and make them attractive; they are interesting from their oddity, and indispensable for landscape effects.



The Golden Willow is most graceful (see page 15)

Birch, Cut-leaved Weeping (*Betula laciniata pendula*). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character."

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	12 00	110 00
7 to 8 ft.....	2 00	18 00	170 00
7 to 8 ft., transplanted....	2 50	22 00	
8 to 10 ft., transplanted ...	3 00	25 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1 ½ in. diam., tr.	5 00	45 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 25 00		

Elm, Camperdown (*Ulmus pendula*). A remarkably picturesque weeping tree, that extends its branches horizontally until it forms a complete arbor. It does not grow over 15 feet high, while its branching head often covers 40 feet or more.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3-yr. heads.....	3 50	30 00
Specimen trees, budded, 10 and 12 ft.....	\$10 to 20 00	



A semi-formal planting at St. Joseph's Academy. Made by The Park Nurseries

WEeping TREES, continued

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved Weeping (*Acer dasycarpum Wierii*). One of the most rapid- and graceful-growing of weeping trees, forming beautiful specimens in a short time. Its foliage is deeply cut, and is borne upon long, recurving, pendulous branches. Can be pruned severely. Each 10

	Each	10	100		Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in. diam., transplanted...	\$3 00	\$25 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 25	10 00	90 00	12 to 14 ft., 3 in. diam., transplanted...	6 00	50 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in., diam., tr.	2 00	18 00	170 00	Specimen trees, \$7.50 to \$20 each.		

Mountain Ash, Weeping (*Sorbus Aucuparia pendula*). The branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling pendent character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing a pleasing effect. Like the other varieties of the family, the tree bears many clusters of bright red berries, which hang all winter. The pinnate foliage is distinctively beautiful.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3-yr. heads, transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10	00

Mulberry, Teas' Weeping (*Morus Tatarica pendula*). We cordially recommend this as one of the thriftiest, hardiest and most beautiful of weeping trees. Grafted on a straight stem, 6 to 8 feet high, its branches sweep the ground, forming a beautiful tent of green; it forms a delightful play-house for the children. It transplants easily and is appropriate for both large and small places. The leaves are lustrous and distinctly lobed, much like the typical Mulberry leaf.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
3-yr. heads.....	3 00	25 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10	00

Willow, New American Weeping (*Salix Americana pendula*). Dwarfier than the Kilmarnock Willow, and much more graceful and satisfactory as a lawn tree. The long, drooping branches fairly sweep the ground and make a veritable canopy of rich green foliage. This is one of the most graceful of the weeping trees, and is particularly fine for small places.

	Each	10
2-yr. heads.....	\$1 50	\$12 00



Young Camperdown Elms in The Park Nursery (see page 16)

EVERGREENS



Colorado Blue Spruce
(see page 22)



Young Austrian Pine
(see page 21)

BEAUTIFUL groupings can be made by carefully selecting such varieties as go well together; but one must know the habit of growth and be able to contrast the different foliage so that the real beauty will stand out. Only in recent years have we begun to discover new uses for evergreens, and no longer are these trees used only for screens or classed as fit only for cemeteries.

They furnish backgrounds for flowering shrubs; and the winter landscape is not complete without the cheerful colors of the various shades of the evergreens.

Our evergreens are given special care, handled carefully and transplanted frequently, so there is no danger in moving them from our nurseries. Each tree is planted so that it grows symmetrically and develops into a shapely specimen. All evergreens are priced balled with earth and wrapped in burlap, so that they reach customers in good condition.

Arborvitæ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). The well-known screen and hedge plant. Grows naturally to a tree 40 feet tall, but can be kept down to any size by shearing, which it stands without loss of vigor. Will grow even in wet soils.

	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
			4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00

Arborvitæ, Globe (*Thuja globosa*). Very dwarf and compact; grows naturally into a rounded, almost ball-like form, that makes it useful in groupings for specimens, vases, or for formal planting about garden walks, etc.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
15 to 18 in., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7.50 to 15 00	

Arborvitæ, Nova (*Thuja globosa Nova*). A new variety of the globe type, somewhat darker in coloring and a hardier type.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 00
18 to 24 in.....	6 00	55 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7.50 to 10 00	

Arborvitæ, Pyramidal (*Thuja pyramidalis*). Much like the American Arborvitæ, but more dense in habit and somewhat finer in texture; retains its green color through the winter much better. Its columnar habit makes it especially valuable for plantings, giving height and uneven lines. No other variety is better suited for formal plantings or working in formal gardens. It is the hardiest of the Arborvitæs, and should be used extensively.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$70 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00	170 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00	
5 ft., transplanted.....	5 00		
6 ft., transplanted.....	7 50		
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00		

Arborvitæ, Rosenthal's (*Thuja pyramidalis Rosenthalii*).

A new variety of the pyramidal type, darker green, growing more compact; in fact a beautiful and graceful tree. They are hardy in our northern climate and wonderfully effective when properly placed in the landscape plan. As single specimens they have a stately appearance that is at once striking and attractive.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00	



The Pyramidal Arborvitæ looks like a cylinder of green foliage

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

EVERGREENS, continued

Arborvitæ, Siberian (*Thuja Sibirica*). Of low, compact growth, much like a dwarf. The branches are heavier, and its dark, rich green foliage, which is very dense, makes it most desirable.

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00

Fir, Balsam (*Abies balsamea*). A regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the cone shape when quite young, reaching 50 to 80 feet in old age. Leaves dark, lustrous green, lighter beneath.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	65 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 25 00	

Fir, Douglas' (*Abies Douglasii*). A Colorado species. Forms a large, spreading pyramid of light green foliage, 80 to 100 feet in height.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00

Fir, White (*Abies concolor*). The White Fir of the Rocky Mountains is one of the most beautiful species in cultivation, growing 80 to 100 feet in height. It withstands heat and drought better than any other Fir, is very hardy and grows rapidly.

2 ft., transplanted, \$3 each, \$25 for 10; 3 ft., transplanted, \$5 each, \$45 for 10; 4 ft., transplanted, \$10 each, \$90 for 10. Specimen trees \$15 to \$25.

Fir, Veitch's (*Abies Veitchii*). Its needles are dark, lustrous green above, with silvery white beneath; grows pyramidal and compact. A beautiful tree of splendid habit.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Juniper, Cannarta (*Juniperus Virginiana Can-narti*). A compact, dwarf-growing type of the Juniper, suitable for grouping with other shrubs; very attractive.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Juniper, Glauca (*Juniperus Virginiana glauca*). Sometimes called the Blue Juniper; its rich, light blue, silvery foliage makes it attractive the entire season, and is one of the finest blue types of the evergreen family.

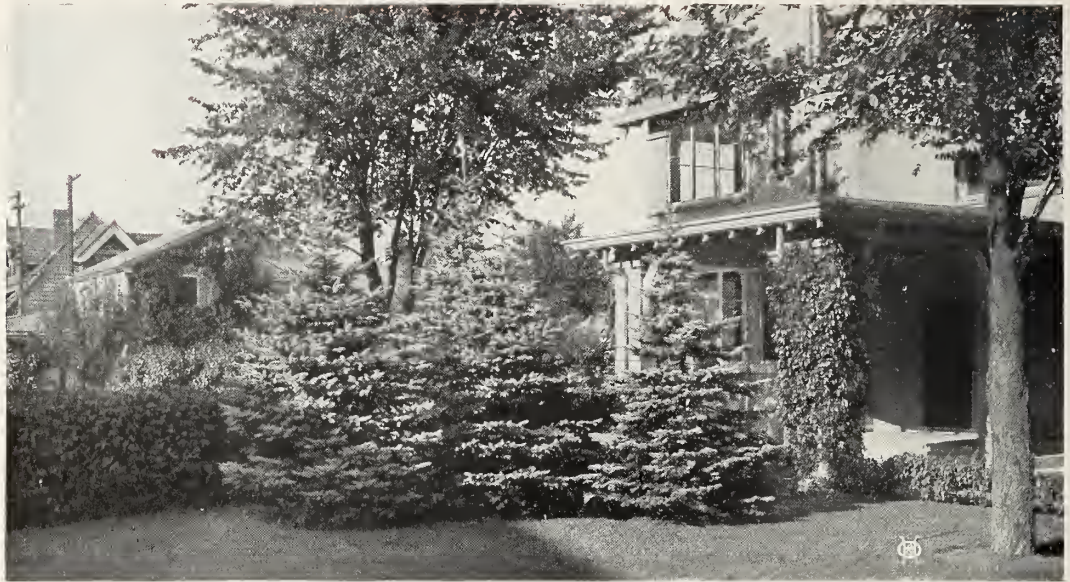
	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	7 50	70 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00	

Juniper, Golden (*Juniperus Chinensis aurea*). A low-growing type, similar in growth to Savin Juniper, except that its foliage is tipped with golden yellow.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	



The silvery tints of the Koster's Blue Spruce harmonize with the color of the buildings and pergola



A planting of Evergreens in the grounds of Mr. C. N. Boynton

EVERGREENS, continued

Juniper, Savin (*Juniperus Sabina*). A thickly branched, low, spreading tree, that rarely reaches 10 feet in height; variable, sometimes procumbent. It is very hardy and thrives in the poorest soils; can be trained into any shape.

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted	\$1 50	\$12 00
2 ft., transplanted	2 50	22 00
Specimen trees	5 00	

Juniper, Schott's (*Juniperus Virginiana Schottii*). Much more dense in its growth than the Red Cedar, grows more compact, and makes a beautiful specimen for a background for evergreen clumps. Its foliage is a rich, dark green.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees	\$7.50 to 15 00	

Juniper, Pfitzer's (*Juniperus Pfitzeriana*). This we consider one of the most beautiful and attractive Junipers; its form is different, not growing so pyramidal in shape as most of the others, but more open, with graceful branches that appeal to most lovers of evergreens. We have been growing this for a number of years, but it is a new and rare type.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted	10 00	
5 ft., transplanted	15 00	
Specimen trees	\$20 to 25 00	

Juniper, White, or Red Cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*). Is always popular and can be used ornamentally in a number of ways, thriving well and making a fine appearance in soils or situations where other trees will not grow.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 ft., transplanted	1 50	12 00
4 ft., transplanted	3 00	25 00
5 ft., transplanted	5 00	45 00
6 ft., transplanted	7 50	70 00
Specimen trees	\$10 to 25 00	



Red Cedar



A refinement not often attained in landscape work is expressed in this planting of shrubs and evergreens

EVERGREENS, continued

Juniper, Swedish (*Juniperus Suecica*). Resembles the Irish Juniper in habit, and is a great acquisition in this climate, owing to its hardiness. Nothing gives the same pyramidal effect as this variety.

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$2 00	\$18 00

Pine, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*). A tall, massive tree, with spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green needles. A useful species along the coast, and grows equally well inland. Popular for groupings or as specimens. This is one of the best of all Pines for planting on the lawn, and soon develops into a splendid, majestic tree.

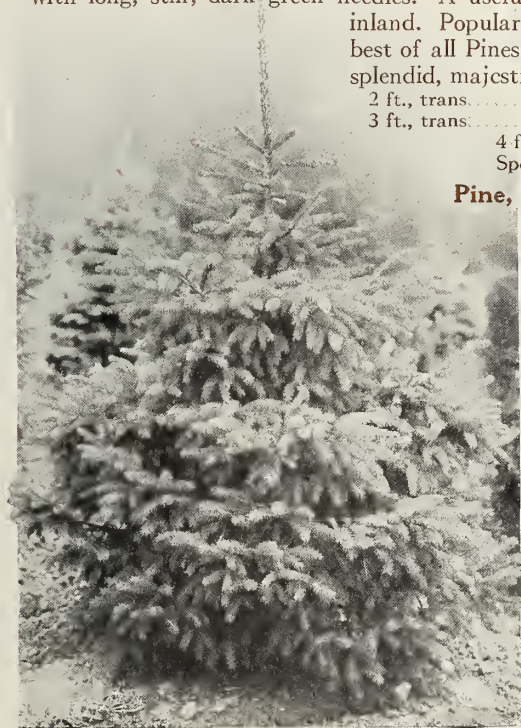
	Each	10
2 ft., trans.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 ft., trans.....	2 00	18 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7.50 to 10 00	

Pine, Dwarf Mugho (*Pinus Mugbus*). A unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 8 feet high. Used for planting on rocky banks, terrace slopes, small lawns and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances, either singly or in company with other evergreens.

	Each	10
12 in., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
18 in., transplanted.....	2 50	22 00
24 in., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
Specimen trees.....	\$7.50 to 10 00	

Pine, Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). Dense, broadly pyramidal, 50 to 80 feet high, luxuriant in growth, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles. A splendid lawn tree when grown singly, and in time develops into a most magnificent and dignified specimen. Its winter aspect is especially handsome.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees.....	\$5 to 10 00	



Black Hills Spruce is a valuable tree (see page 22)



THE PARK NURSERIES

EVERGREENS, continued

Pine, Swiss Stone (*Pinus Cembra*). A distinct type, resembling somewhat the White Pine, but its needles are not so long and it is a much better lawn tree. Foliage very dark green. Grows conical and makes an excellent-shaped tree, adding a touch of very attractive color to the winter landscape.

	Each	10
3 ft., transplanted.....	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	70 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	10 00	90 00
Specimen trees.....	\$15 to 20 00	

Fine, White (*Pinus Strobus*). Tall, stately and most beautiful of all our native Pines, reaching a height of 120 feet. It is also among the quickest-growing, longest-lived and most generally useful. The needles are long, silvery blue, and plummy in effect; the trees grow naturally into symmetrical specimens.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	12 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	55 00
6 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	70 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	

Spruce, Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens*). Magnificent, with a silvery blue sheen. Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad branches.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$22 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., transplanted.....	19 00	90 00
5 ft., transplanted.....	20 00	
6 ft., transplanted.....	30 00	
7 ft., transplanted.....	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$75 to 125 00	

Spruce, Koster's Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens Kosteriana*). The best and most attractive of the Blue Spruces. Foliage a silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our blocks of this variety are a sight to behold; they show distinction and quality. Each tree is a specimen of its size. The trees are planted sufficiently far apart that they may develop; have plenty of light and sunshine, making them perfect in shape. Our trees were direct importations from Mr. Koster, the originator; planted in our nurseries, they have developed and are ready to transplant to your grounds with a ball of earth.

	Each	10
18 in., trans.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
2 ft., trans.....	5 00	45 00
3 ft., trans.....	10 00	90 00
4 ft., trans.....	20 00	
5 ft., trans.....	30 00	
6 ft., trans.....	50 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$75 to 150 00	

Spruce, Black Hills (*Picea Canadensis*). A handsome, small tree, with slender, pendulous branches; dense and compact; valuable for cold climates and light, dry soils.

18 in., transplanted, \$2 each, \$18 for 10; 2 ft., transplanted, \$3.50 each, \$30 for 10; 3 ft., transplanted, \$6 ea., \$55 for 10; 4 ft., transplanted, \$10 each; specimen trees \$15 to \$50 each.



Planned and planted by the H. & O. Landscape Department

EVERGREENS, continued

Spruce, Engelmann's (*Picea Engelmanni*).

A choice and valuable Rocky Mountain tree, of dense, pyramidal growth. Has the stiff foliage of *Picea pungens* and in most cases the fine glaucous color of the latter.

	Each	10
2 ft., trans.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 ft., trans.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft., trans.....	10 00	
5 ft., trans.....	20 00	

Specimen trees,
\$25 to 40 00

Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga Canadensis*)

Spruce, Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*). A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil, and grows rapidly.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 in.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	4 ft. (Select)	\$6 00	\$55 00
2 ft.....	1 50	12 00	5 ft. (Select)	10 00	
3 ft.....	3 50	30 00	6 ft. (Select)	15 00	

Spruce, Omorika (*Picea Omorika*). A new variety from Europe, with foliage silvery underneath; very unique and attractive in appearance.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	35 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 20 00	

Spruce, Doumett's Black (*Picea nigra Doumetti*). A dwarf variety of beautiful, dark green, and suited for foreground planting in groups of evergreens. This type is attracting much attention at our nurseries from all interested in this class of plantings. They are valuable for planting close to the buildings, when evergreen effects are wanted.

	Each	10
2 ft., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 ft., transplanted.....	7 50	70 00
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	

Spruce, Remont's (*Picea excelsa Remontii*). A dwarf, compact variety, pyramidal-shaped, growth very short. Beautiful specimens and good for planting in front of other evergreens. Different in growth from most others.

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$4 00	\$35 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	45 00

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*). The most generally used of evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree, and, as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	2 00	18 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00
5 ft. (Select).....	5 00	
6 ft. (Select).....	8 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 15 00	

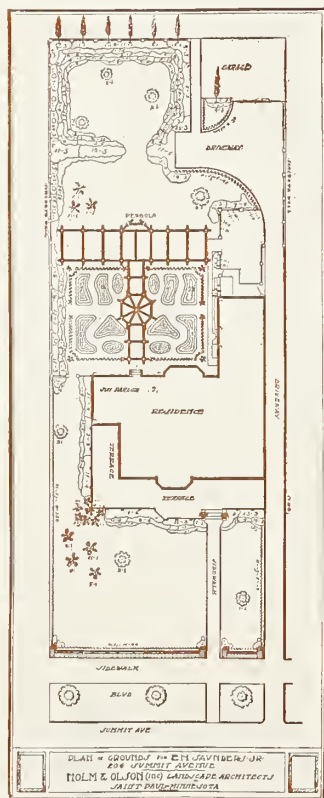
Spruce, White (*Picea alba*). One of the very best conifers, especially for cold climates. Compact, upright, growing 60 to 70 feet in height, long-lived, retaining its branches to the ground; aromatic, drought-resisting; color light green to glaucous blue.

	Each	10
18 in., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 50
3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
4 ft. (Select).....	5 00	
5 ft. (Select).....	7 00	
Specimen trees.....	\$10 to 25 00	

We can transplant large specimens of Koster's Blue Spruce without difficulty (see page 22)



An arrangement of flowering shrubs that completely hides the foundation walls, and fixes the house as a part of the landscape plan. Such a planting emphasizes the value of H. & O. Service



Planting plan for above illustration

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

IT MATTERS NOT whether planted singly or collectively, the shrub is the important factor in the adornment of any grounds. The study of the intelligent use of these by the landscape gardener, and the fact that people desire to live more away from the center of business, has caused the steady increase and the greater development in the art of planting. A certain location often suggests a particular shrub, which, by its habit of growth or color of flower, becomes a distinguishing feature of the planting.

Nursery-row Shrubs. We are asked how they differ from other shrubs. Nursery-row shrubs are those that are planted 6 to 8 inches apart in the row when they come from the seedling or cutting bed. They have one, two and three stems, just what you get from other nurseries.

Transplanted Shrubs. These are the nursery-row plants dug and transplanted into rows, set $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, and cut back so they may make a bushy top and a good root-system. It takes two years additional to accomplish this, but we get a plant of more than double value. They transplant with much less loss, and give a great deal better satisfaction. Ask any of our patrons.

Specimen Shrubs. These are large, fully developed plants that give results from the time they are planted. They are moved from time to time and can be taken up with a ball of earth the same as evergreens. We can supply these in all sizes of most varieties. They range in price from \$1.50 to \$7.50 each.



An approach made attractive by a good selection of Hydrangeas, Barberries, Elders and other shrubs

LIGHT-GRADE SHRUBS

We have quite a demand for small shrubs, and to meet these requirements we list those that have not been transplanted. These shrubs are up to the H. & O. standard in every respect, so far as quality is concerned, the only difference being that they are not quite so large as those given in our regular list. In a season or two they will give effective results. For immediate landscape effects it is advisable to use larger plants.

When orders amount to \$25 or more, shrubs will be furnished at the ten rate, or five shrubs for half the price given for ten. Write for prices on large quantities, giving size and number of each. We have the largest collection of specimen shrubs in the country.

Almond, Double White (*Amygdalus alba*). The very double, rose-like, white flowers fill the branches until they bend beneath the weight of bloom.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	50	4 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted	1 00	8 00
			Specimen bushes	\$1 to 3 00	

Almond, Double Pink (*Amygdalus rosea*). Similar to preceding, the flower being rose-colored.

18 to 24 in., nursery row, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

2 to 3 ft., nursery row, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

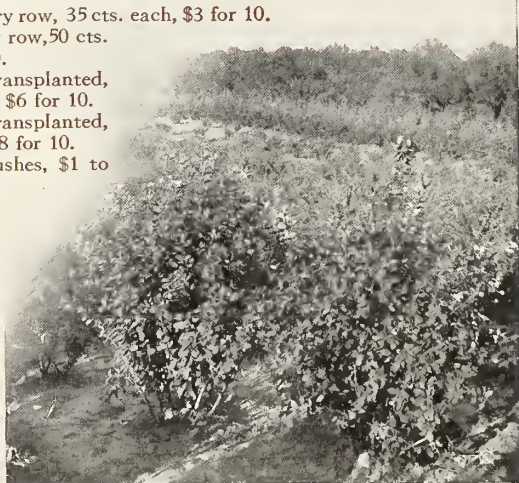
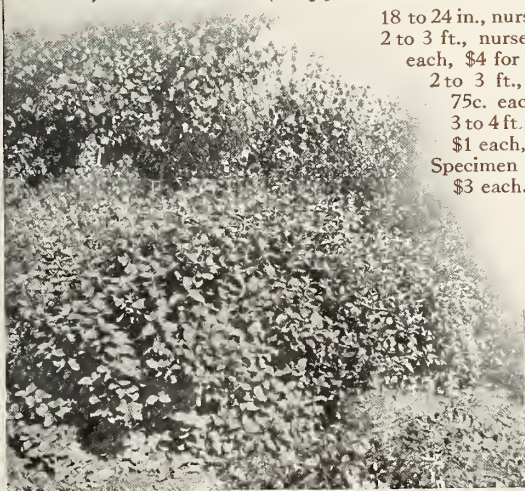
2 to 3 ft., transplanted,

75c. each, \$6 for 10.

3 to 4 ft., transplanted,

\$1 each, \$8 for 10.

Specimen bushes, \$1 to \$3 each.



Two views of Shrub rows in The Park Nurseries. Notice the strong growth

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued



Double Flowering Almond

	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00
			Specimen bushes.....	\$1.50 to	3 00

Aralia spinosa (Hercules' Club). A showy native, with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. The branches are covered with stout spines, which give it its name. Can be cut back to the ground in fall, but its winter effect is unique and handsome.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 25	10 00

Artemisia Abrotanum (Old Man). This shrub is often used for hedges, growing thick and tall; its foliage somewhat resembles tamarix. Its fragrance is admired by many.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	2 00

Barberry, Green (*Berberis vulgaris*). Vigorous habit; loose, open growth, with quantities of red berries in pendulous clusters in autumn and winter.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	3 00

Barberry, Purple (*Berberis purpurea*). Deep purple foliage all summer. Valuable for color in planting and hedging.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to	3 00

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*). A species from Japan, with round, drooping habit, spoon-shaped leaves, of a fine brilliant green in summer, with the growing shoots always of a lighter shade, and taking on, from early autumn till December, the most glowing colors. After the leaves fall, the branches are seen to be loaded down with scarlet-crimson berries. It is the very best of all plants to form a hedge of 5 feet, being impenetrable and thickly set with spines, and never growing bare. Even in winter its closely interwoven branches and twigs are very interesting.

See, also, Deciduous Hedges.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	30	2 50
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	35	3 00
24 to 30 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00
30 to 36 in., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen bushes.....	\$1 to	2 00

Barberry, Japanese (*Berberis Japonica*). A type similar to Thunberg's, but has a more varied foliage, the new growth being a light green and more showy; otherwise the bush is much the same.

	Each	10
24 to 30 in., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
30 to 36 in., transplanted.....	1 50	12 50
Specimen shrubs.....	\$2 to	2 50



Berberis Thunbergii



Aralia Chinensis

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Buffalo Berry (*Shepherdia argentea*). Stout, thick branches, with a profusion of spurs, and thickly covered with foliage, light green above and silvery beneath.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Buckthorn, Common (*Rhamnus catharticus*). The ovate, dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. The black fruits are about the size of a pea. It stands shearing well and is easily kept trimmed to any desired height and form.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

Red Siberian Dogwood (Cornus)
(see page 29)

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 50	

Buckthorn, Carolina, or Indian Cherry (*Rhamnus Caroliniana*). A good variety for natural planting. Its ornamental black berries make it quite attractive, and birds like to feed on the berries.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

Clethra alnifolia. A handsome little shrub, delightfully fragrant in September, when covered with long, showy wands of white flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Cotoneaster acuminata. An attractive low-growing shrub; small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves; grows very dense. Just as soon as stock can be grown, it will take the place of Buckthorn for hedges. Its foliage is much better, it stands transplanting better, and is an all-round better shrub. It is perfectly hardy, and has stood our Minnesota climate without any injury whatever. We have not been able to grow it in large quantities, but will have a large stock in the near future.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 2 00	

Currant, Pink (*Ribes Gordonianum*). The beautiful rose-colored blossoms of this hybrid are borne in pendent racemes in May.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

Currant, Yellow (*Ribes aureum*). Early, yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage, which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage; very fragrant.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

Currant, Mountain (*Ribes alpinum*). Fragrant, yellow flowers; good foliage. An interesting, beautiful shrub, of dwarf, compact habit. Bears clusters of scarlet fruit.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Deutzia gracilis. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers. Equally valuable for shrubberies and forcing. Fine for growing in front of taller shrubs.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	50	4 00

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (see p. 28)



The planting of Shrubs around the foundation of a flat building makes it more homelike

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. A showy, early and large-flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows 6 to 8 feet tall. The white flowers are large and double. Each 10

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Dogwood, Silver (*Cornus Sibirica variegata*). A large, spreading shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of white flowers in June, variegated foliage and coral-red bark. Nothing is more attractive in a shrub border; its white and light green leaves, so different from those of other shrubs, make it distinct. Each 10

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00

Dogwood, Golden (*Cornus Gouchaulti aurea*). The foliage is richly marked with yellow. Distinct and valuable on account of the rich color of the foliage variegation. Each 10

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Dogwood, Golden Bark (*Cornus aurea*). The stems are a bright golden yellow in the fall and winter, making a vivid contrast with the Siberian, which is crimson. The habit of the bush is more spreading, and foliage is about the same. Each 10

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Dogwood, Panicked (*Cornus paniculata*). This bush is formed of gray branches, making it distinct as to coloring of stems. The flowers are small and white and borne very profusely in great panicles early in spring. It grows quite compact and is covered with white berries in fall, which persist for a long time, making the winter effect very pleasing. Each 10

18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00



Mountain Currant



Shrubs of medium height in the foreground, with taller growers against the house, harmonize with this type of house

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Dogwood, Red-twigged (*Cornus Sibirica alba*). Free-growing, 6 to 10 feet tall, and very hardy; forms a small, handsome tree in some situations. Its clusters of small, white flowers in early summer are very dainty, and its bark is a showy, dark red in spring. All the Siberian Dogwoods bear in early fall a profusion of whitish blue berries, making them distinctly ornamental after the flowers have gone.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 3 00	

Dogwood, Red Osier (*Cornus stolonifera*). A medium-sized, spreading shrub, with dark red bark and white flowers, followed by white berries.

	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 2 00	

Elder, Cut-leaved (*Sambucus nigra laciniata*). The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses. Grows 8 to 10 feet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50-	2 00

The Shrubs in our nursery are set far enough apart in the rows to insure each growing into a shapely specimen plant, with full development in every way. This is an important point to consider in buying Shrubs for the adornment of your home grounds.



Snowball Hydrangea (see page 34)



Tree Hydrangea (see page 33)

THE PARK NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued



Cut-leaved Elder (see page 29)

Elder, Golden (*Sambucus aurea*). Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this Elder give heightened effects in tone and color. Flowers white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally to 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 2 50	

Elder, Golden Plume (*Sambucus plumosa aurea*). Beautiful, golden, finely divided, fern-like foliage.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	50	4 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00

Elder, Red-berried (*Sambucus racemosus*). Of somewhat stockier growth than the other varieties, with white flowers in cymes, followed by red fruits. The foliage is particularly graceful and handsome. Blooms in early summer, and the berries are very much relished by the birds.

	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 3 00	

Elder, Variegated (*Sambucus variegata*). A variety with green-and-yellow foliage; good for borders of shrubbery.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 2 00	

Euonymus Americana (Burning Bush). A very ornamental and showy shrub, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant rose-colored berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until midwinter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Euonymus, Corkbark (*Euonymus elatus*). A shrub different in character from others, having an individuality of its own. It is particularly ornamental and interesting on account of its curious corky bark. The small, delicate flowers of the spring are followed by attractive red berries in the fall. It is also valuable on account of its autumn foliage, which is scarlet, and favorably commented on by all that see it. Suitable for groups or individual planting.

	Each	10		Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$3 to 5 00	

Elæagnus argentea (Russian Olive). Leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like and a rich, silvery white; flowers are small, golden yellow and fragrant, followed by yellow fruit covered with silvery scales. A most valuable hedge plant on account of its resistance to cold, heat and drought, and is a fine shrub for farm fences. See under Deciduous Hedges.



Golden Bell (see page 31)

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Elæagnus angustifolia. An open bush, with narrow, silvery leaves and fragrant yellow flowers, followed by yellow fruits, which are sometimes used for jellies, etc.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00



Russian Olive

SAINT PAUL, MINN.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Filbert, Purple (*Corylus Avellana purpurea*). A handsome, impressive shrub, with large, dark, bronzy purple foliage, which retains its color through the season. Showy in itself and fine for planting in contrast with green shrubbery.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Forsythia, Fortune's (*Forsythia Fortunei*). A spreading bush, with dark, shining foliage, which has a purplish tint in autumn. Deep yellow flowers, borne in small clusters, in the greatest profusion all over the bush, and which appear the earliest of any in the spring.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen bushes.....	\$1.50 to 3 00	

Forsythia suspensa (Golden Bell). The long, willowy branches arch gracefully over to the ground and are covered to the tips with trumpet-shaped, yellow flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimens.....	\$1.50 to 3 00	

Fringe, Purple, or Mist Tree (*Rbus Cotinus*). A familiar shrub in many old farmyards, that is most attractive in summer, because of the light, airy or mist-like covering that panicles of passing bloom present. This is one of the most interesting shrubs to group with others on account of its peculiar flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 50
Specimen shrubs.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	

Fringe, White (*Cbionanthus Virginica*). A large shrub, frequently a small tree, that grows easily, and is generally desirable. Has dark green leaves and fragrant, drooping, open clusters of white, feathery flowers, succeeded by small, bluish, plum-like fruits.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 3 00	

Hawthorn, or Native Thorn Apple. A hardy native that is useful for hedges or as an ornamental. Very attractive when covered with its flat heads or clusters of white and pink flowers, maturing into red fruits.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Honeysuckle, Albert's (*Lonicera Alberti*). This grows into a small, round bush, partially weeping, and a beautiful-appearing plant attracting great attention. Its blossoms are the wonderful part of this new Siberian bush; they are thickly set on the branches, and are much larger than the ordinary sort. The flowers are porcelain-blue, with a fragrance that is indescribable; one blossom will scent an entire room. All the Bush Honeysuckles are very distinctive on account of their great ropes of bright berries in late summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00

Honeysuckle, Fragrant (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink-and-white flowers in early spring are numerous, but not showy, and are most delightfully fragrant.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora
(see page 33)



Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera)



Purple Fringe (Rbus Cotinus)



The development of street parkways indicates an awakening of municipalities to the value of ornamental plantings. This shows an arrangement by the Park Nurseries at White Bear

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*Lonicera Tatarica*). One of the best species, 8 to 10 feet tall. Its fine pink flowers in late spring contrast beautifully with its bright green foliage, but its chief charm is its wealth of orange or red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn, and make a most glorious show.

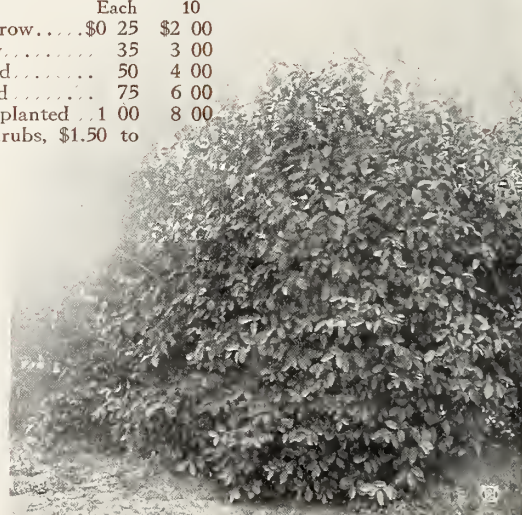
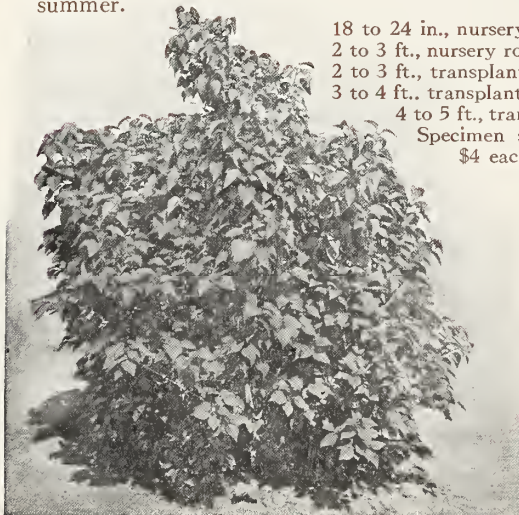
	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian (*Lonicera rosea*). Bears a profusion of pink flowers. Otherwise the same as the red.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Honeysuckle, White Tartarian (*Lonicera alba*). A beautiful, tall bush, with creamy white flowers in May and June. Like the others, it bears great ropes of brilliant red berries in late summer.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$4 each.		



Lilac—shrubs of this size can be moved without injury—Honeysuckle



One rarely finds a block of Hydrangeas in full bloom. This picture was made at The Park Nurseries in 1912

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Honeysuckle, Morrow's (*Lonicera Morrowi*). Grows only 4 to 6 feet, tall and spreading. It is valued chiefly for the brilliant red fruits which appear in August.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 4 00	

Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf (*Æsculus parviflora*). A dwarf variety of Horse-Chestnut, which grows in shrub form, making a fine specimen and valuable for groups.

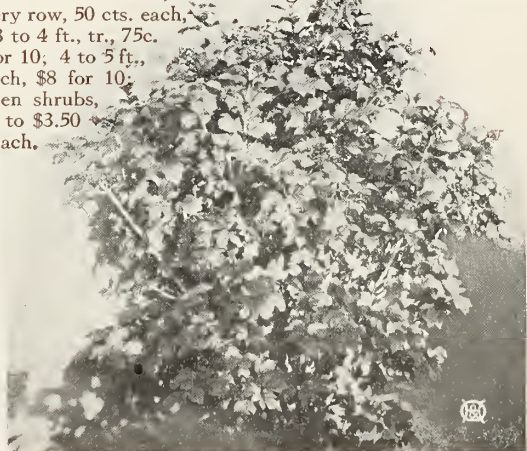
	Each	10		Each	10
12 to 18 in., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	12 to 24 in., transplanted.....	\$1 50	\$12 50

Hydrangea, Large-flowered (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). Bush form. Familiar to almost every one as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The illustration shows a block of Hydrangeas in our nurseries from which plants for spring shipment will be taken.

	Each	10		Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
			Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Hydrangea, Tree. Same as the former, but grown in tree form, and bears great trusses of flowers.

3 to 4 ft., nursery row, 50 cts. each,
\$4 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., tr., 75c.
each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft.,
tr., \$1 each, \$8 for 10;
specimen shrubs,
\$1.50 to \$3.50
each.



Spirea Van Houttei, the Bridal Wreath (see page 38)

The High Bush Cranberry in bloom (see page 36)

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued



Common Snowball or *Viburnum Opulus sterile* (see page 35)

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora (Everblooming Snowball Hydrangea). This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub ever introduced. It blooms from early June till toward autumn frosts. The plant attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, with nearly the same breadth, and bears large trusses of beautifully formed flowers of dazzling whiteness, rendering this a plant of flawless beauty.

18 to 24 in., nursery Each	10	Each	10	
row.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	3 to 4 ft., trans.....\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft., trans.....	1 00	8 00	Specimen shrubs...	\$2 to 3 00

Lilac, Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*). The familiar species of all fine old gardens, with dense panicles of lilac flowers in May.

18 to 24 in., nursery Each	10	Each	10
row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	3 to 4 ft., trans.....\$0 75 \$6 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.	35	3 00	4 to 5 ft., trans.....1 00 8 00
2 to 3 ft., trans.....	50	4 00	Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$5 each.

Lilac, Common White (*Syringa vulgaris alba*). Similar to above with pure white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Lilac, Persian (*Syringa Persica*). Its pale lilac flowers are very fragrant, and borne in large, loose panicles in late spring.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Lilac, White Persian (*Syringa Persica alba*). Of similar habit to the former, with white flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 3 50	

Lilac, Giant Tree (*Syringa Japonica*). The only tree form in the group, growing to 30 feet high. Blooms in June and July, with long, white, showy flower-plumes.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 50 to 3 50	

Lilac, Hungarian (*Syringa Josikæa*). Purple flowers in June after other Lilacs have done flowering.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Lilac, Himalayan (*Syringa villosa*). A bushy shrub, with pinkish lilac flowers in long, slender panicles.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 4 00	

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White and bloom much earlier.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 50	12 50
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	
4 to 5 ft., tree form.....	1 50	12 50
Specimen trees.....	\$2 to 3 00	

Alphonse Lavallee. Fine blue, shaded violet.

Belle de Nancy. Satiny rose, white center.

Charles X. Reddish purple; large.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; superb.

Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red; superb.

Marie Legraye. One of the finest white Lilacs.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf; pale lilac.

Madame Lemoine. Fine, double, white Lilac.

President Carnot. Pale blue.

President Grevy. A beautiful blue.

President Viger. Bluish lilac; extra.

Rubra de Marly. Purplish red; fine.



Madame Lemoine Lilac—large clusters of double white flowers

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Locust, Pink (*Robinia hispida*). Is valued for its elegant rose-colored flowers, in long, wistaria-like racemes, which expand toward the close of May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 2 00	

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinense*). A vigorous, hardy, climbing plant, with bright purple flowers, which are succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries. Fine for drooping over walls or growing on a trellis.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Plum, Double-flowering (*Prunus triloba*). The large, double, pink flowers resemble roses, and are crowded along the slender branches.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 00	

Privet, Regel's (*Ligustrum Regelianum*). Branches dense and droop gracefully, giving this variety a distinctly attractive appearance. In autumn the foliage turns a dark red. This plant is unexcelled for shrubbery borders and masses, park planting and hedges.

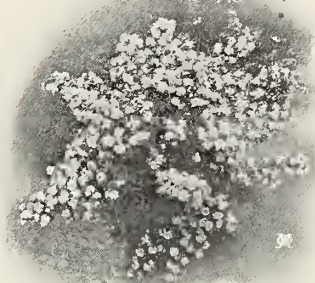
	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Privet, Ibota (*Ligustrum Ibota*). Reputed as being the hardiest of all Privets. A good hedge plant. Foliage turns a dark red in autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	



Marie Legraye Lilac—a perfect snow-bank (see p. 34)



Philadelphus Lemoinei (see p. 39)

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*). Very early in spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers and the branches armed with thorns.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 2 00	

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Arching, graceful growth, and handsome, distinct leaves. The syringa-like flowers bloom through the season.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Siberian Pea Tree (*Caragana arborescens*). Bright green foliage and numerous small clusters of bright yellow flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Snowball, Common (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*). Globular clusters of pure white flowers.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Snowball, Tree or Standard. The same shrub trained into a plant with one stem.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	\$1 00	\$8 00

Snowball, Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). Glossy, handsome leaves; white flowers; fine steel-blue berries in fall.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 00	

Snowball, Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum Lantana*). Good size, bushy; large foliage. Red fruit turning black.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	



The *Spiræas* take away all idea of stiffness from this imposing entrance

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Snowball, High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus*). One of the best for general planting.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1.50 to 5 00	

Snowball, Dwarf Cranberry (*Viburnum Opulus nanum*). Very hardy, and, in the colder climates where boxwood cannot be depended upon, this shrub will answer the same purpose.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in., transplanted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
12 to 15 in., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Snowball, Japanese (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Snowberry, Red, or Indian Currant (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). Red-fruited. The berries are reddish purple and hang all winter.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 50	

Snowberry, White (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Small pink flowers and large white berries.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....	\$1 to 3 50	

Snowberry, Variegated (*Symphoricarpos variegatus*). Yellow and green leaves. Each 10
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....\$0 50 \$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00

Spiræa, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf. Bears flat heads of brilliant rosy blossoms all through the latter part of the summer.

12 to 18 in., nursery row. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.
18 to 24 in., nursery row.
35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
18 to 24 in., trans. 50 cts.
each, \$4 for 10.
Specimen shrubs. \$1 to \$2.



Plant and half-sized bloom of *Syringa* (see page 39)



A picturesque planting all the year. The gray trimmings of the house seem to make the white flowers of the *Spireas* even whiter; the *Bay trees* and *Virginia Creeper* furnish the needed height for the planting

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

***Spiraea arguta*.** Large flowers borne on comparatively upright stems. One of the very best of all the *Spireas*, and in every way desirable.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to 2	00

***Spiraea aurea* (Golden Spirca).** One of the best of our yellow-leaved shrubs. Holds its color all summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1.50 to 3	50

***Spiraea Billardii*.** Narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers. A strong grower; useful in shrubberies.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted	1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1.50 to 2	50

The H. & O. Landscape Service will help you to arrange the home planting for best results. Write us for full information about this department.

***Spiraea Bumalda*.** Dwarf. Showy, rose-colored flowers in profusion all summer. One of the best for growing in front of higher-growing shrubs.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., nursery row	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row	35	3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	50	4 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to 2	00

***Spiraea callosa alba*.** Dwarf. A pure white form, and one of the best dwarfs; blooms all summer, and can be planted with good effect as a margin to the shrubbery border, or as a single specimen.

	Each	10
10 to 12 in., nursery row	\$0 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted	50	4 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	75	6 00
Specimen shrubs	\$1 to 2	00

***Spiraea callosa rubra*.** Deep rose-red flowers in close clusters, nearly all summer.

	Each	10
12 to 18 in., nursery row	\$0 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 in., transplanted	35	3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	50	4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	75	6 00

***Spiraea Douglasii*.** A low-growing shrub, with deep rose-colored flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	75	6 00

THE PARK NURSERIES

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Spiræa opulifolia. It grows rapidly upright, to 10 feet, although its branches droop when laden with white flowers.

2 to 3 ft., nur-	Each 10	Each 10
ery row.....	\$0 35 \$3 00	4 to 5 ft., trans.... \$1 00 \$8 00
2 to 3 ft., trans.	50 4 00	Specimen shrubs....
3 to 4 ft., trans.	75 6 00	\$1.50 to 2 50

Spiræa prunifolia. As the leaves are opening, small, snow-white, double flowers wrap themselves along the branches in a lavish display of bloom.

Each 10	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., trans. \$0 50 \$4 00	3 to 4 ft., trans.... \$0 75 \$6 00

Spiræa Reevesii. Round clusters of white flowers. A charming shrub.

Each 10	Each 10
18 to 24 in., nur. row. \$0 25 \$2 00	2 to 3 ft., trans.... \$0 50 \$4 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.. 35 3 00	3 to 4 ft., trans.... 75 6 00

Spiræa Reevesii flore pleno. An equally fine, double form of the former.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row..... \$0 25 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row..... 35 3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50 4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00

Spiræa sorbifolia. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row..... \$0 25 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row..... 35 3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50 4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00
Specimen shrubs..... \$1 to 2 50

Spiræa Thunbergii. Low-growing, rounded. Abundant small white flowers in May.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row..... \$0 35 \$3 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted..... 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00

Spiræa Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). Pure white flowers in clusters or panicles, drooping almost to the ground. Astonishingly profuse in bloom.

Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row..... \$0 25 \$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row..... 35 3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50 4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted..... 1 00 8 00
Specimen shrubs..... \$1.50 to 5 00

Sumac, Cut-leaved (*Rhus glabra laciniata*). Finely divided, fern-like leaves, dark green above and glaucous beneath, changing to a rich red in autumn.

Each 10
12 to 18 in., nursery row..... \$0 35 \$3 00
18 to 24 in., nursery row..... 50 4 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted..... 75 6 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 1 00 8 00
Specimen shrubs..... \$1.50 to 2 00

Syringa, Avalanche (*Philadelphus hybrida*). Slender, arching branches, covered almost the whole length with showy, white flowers.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... \$0 50 \$4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75 6 00

Syringa, Golden Dwarf (*Philadelphus aurea*). Golden foliage that remains bright through the season.

Each 10
10 to 12 in., nur. row.. \$0 35 \$3 00
12 to 18 in., nur. row. 50 4 00
12 to 18 in., trans... 75 6 00
18 to 24 in., trans. 1 00 8 00



A well-arranged planting of trees, shrubs and evergreens at the home of Dr. Fulton

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

Syringa grandiflora (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). Fragrant white flowers in June. Each 10

2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....\$0 35	3 to 4 ft., trans.....\$0 75	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., trans.... 50	4 to 5 ft., trans..... 1 00	8 00
	Specimen shrubs, \$1.50 to \$3 each.	

Syringa Lemoinei (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*). Flowers large and fine; semi-double, blooming in June; very fragrant. Each 10

18 to 24 in., nur- Each 10	2 to 3 ft., trans.....\$0 50	4 00
ery row.....\$0 25	3 to 4 ft., trans..... 75	6 00
2 to 3 ft., nur. row 35	Specimen shrubs\$1 to \$2 each.	

Syringa, Mock Orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). Its large, showy white flowers are delightfully scented.

	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted..... 1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1.50 to 5 00	

Tamarix Africana. Feathery foliage. Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in spring.

	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00

Tamarix Odessana. Longer racemes of flowers.

	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1.50 to 2 50	

Tamarix hispida æstivalis. Blooms when few other shrubs are in flower, and its feathery, delicate, soft pink sprays of blossoms are exceedingly attractive.

	Each 10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 1 00	8 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1.50 to 3 00	

Weigela Desboisii (*Diervilla hybrida*). Deep rose-colored flowers in great profusion.

	Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row . \$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row ... 35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted ... 75	6 00
Specimen shrubs\$1 to 2 50	

Weigela, Eva Rathke (*Diervilla hybrida*). An almost continuous bloomer, flowers of a brilliant crimson.

	Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1 to 2 00	

Weigela rosea (*Diervilla rosea*). Blooms profusely in May and June; flowers pink, rose and white.

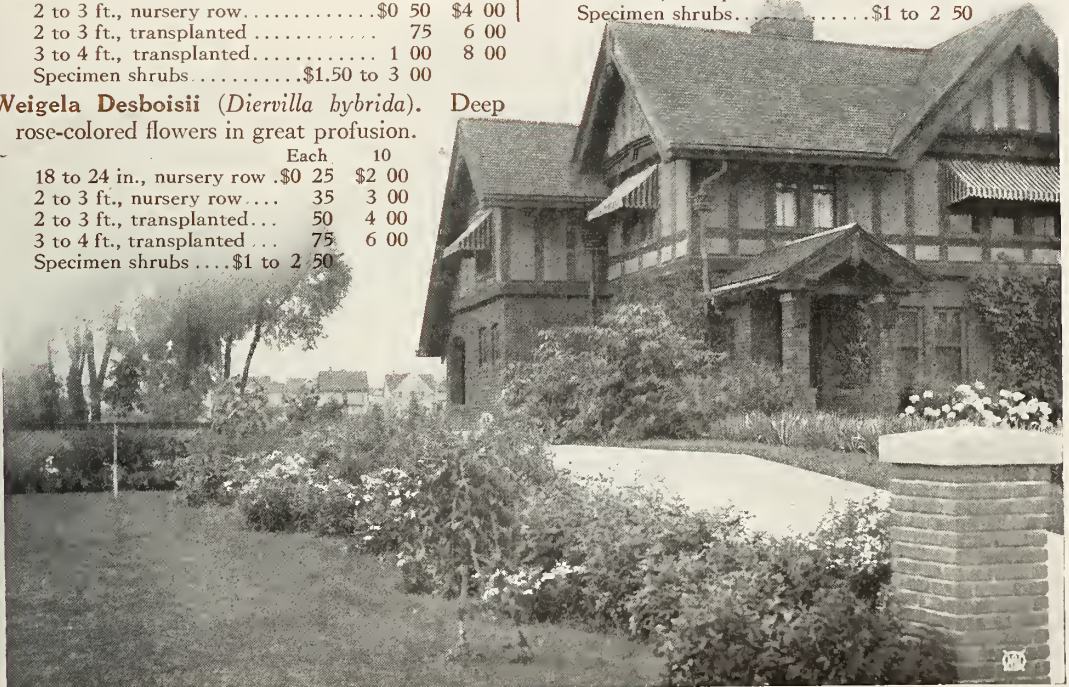
	Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row..... 35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1 to 2 50	

Weigela rosea nana variegata. Silvery variegated leaves and pale pink flowers.

	Each 10
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 ft., nursery row..... 35	3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..... 50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..... 75	6 00
Specimen shrubs.....\$1 to 2 50	



Cut-leaved Sumac (see page 38)



A general planting that is specially adapted to the sloping surface. Residence of J. R. Fry



Christ Church, one of St. Paul's landmarks, is almost hidden by the luxuriant growth of *Ampelopsis Engelmanni*

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS



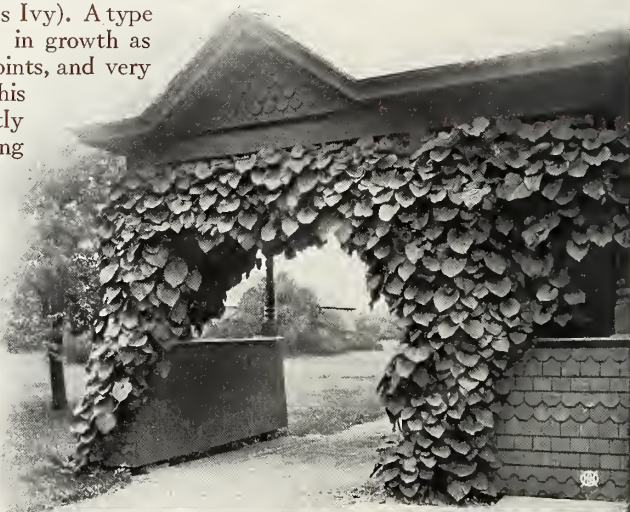
CLIMBING VINES are just as necessary in the beautifying of grounds as shrubs, trees or grass; they have their important part in the planting of every place.

Around new buildings, they give shade quickly and are very cooling and cheerful. For verandas or trellises, there is nothing that adds more beauty than a proper selection of vines, and, by covering summer-houses, or trunks of dead trees, a strikingly wild, naturalistic effect is secured.

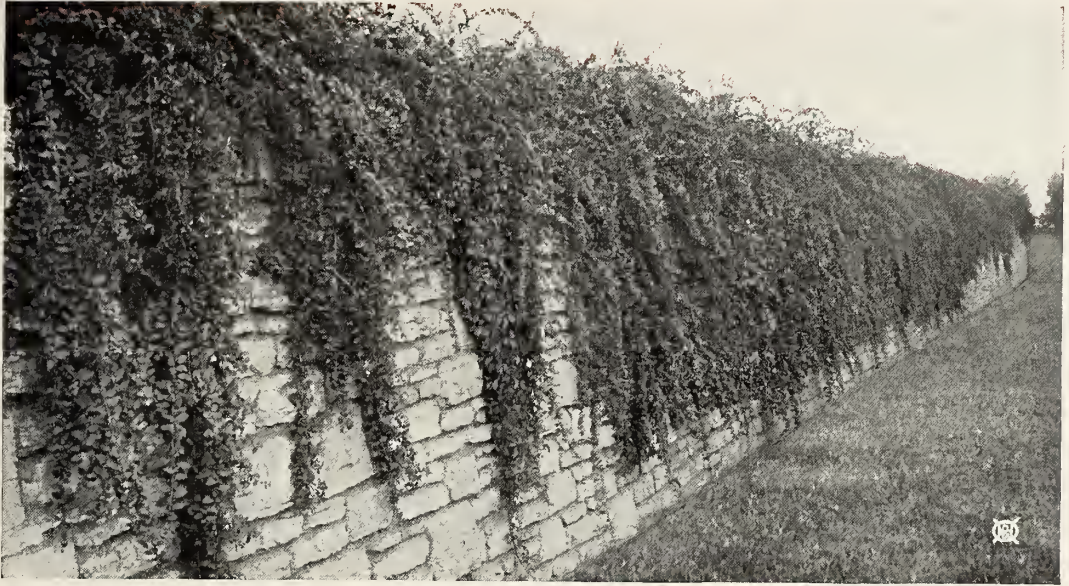
Vines are often used for covering stone walls, rocky banks and steep slopes, where not only are they attractive, but the fragrance from the flowers is very pleasing. Certain species of vines are adapted for clinging to brick and stone walls, and thus tone down their rough effect and soften the lines of architecture. Innumerable uses for vines will suggest themselves when improving a property. The ideas given here are practical and tried. Perhaps we can help you.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Engelmann's Ivy). A type of the Virginia Creeper, but different in growth as well as foliage. It has much shorter joints, and very much smaller and thicker foliage. This is the only *Ampelopsis* that is perfectly hardy in Minnesota, and that will cling to brick, stone or plaster. It is equipped with sufficient tendrils by which it clings to walls to hold it very close and firm. This variety is a rapid grower, has a beautiful dark green foliage, and in the fall has a beautiful autumn effect, the leaves changing to almost crimson. It is used to great advantage on churches and large buildings of all kinds, to break the hard stone and brick effects.

	Each	10
2 yrs., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 yrs., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 yrs., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Extra-strong plants..	\$1 to	1 50



The Dutchman's Pipe is hardy, a rapid grower, with few equals as a porch screen (see page 43)



The Matrimony Vine's long sprays of foliage make a natural drapery over rough walls (see page 43)

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS, continued

Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper).

A native vine, most vigorous in growth. Intense crimson leaves in autumn. Excellent for wall covering.

	Each	10
2 yrs., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 yrs., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 yrs., transplanted.....	75	6 00

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Used generally to cover walls, its fine shoots extending to the roofs of tall buildings. In the fall the leaves assume the most gorgeous and varied tints. The young leaves are quite distinct from those which are of older growth. The vine can be made to cling even to wood. The young plants require some covering in winter

Ampelopsis Veitchii, continued

for a year or more. Not altogether hardy in Minnesota.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong.....	75	6 00

Bignonia radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine).

A robust, woody vine, climbing high and twining tightly with numerous roots along its stems. It has clusters of brilliant orange-scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers growing in clusters at the tips of the branches. Leaves large and light green.

	Each	10
2 yrs., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 yrs., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 yrs., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen plants.....	\$1 to 1 50	

Celastrus scandens (Bittersweet). Native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage. The flowers are not very conspicuous, but the chief glory of the vine consists of the large clusters of beautiful, orange-crimson fruits, in quaint yellow husks, retained all winter. Very bright in effect, and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for winter house-decoration, and are much used for draping doorways, mantels, pictures, etc., lasting a long time.

	Each	10
2 yrs., nursery row.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 yrs., transplanted.....	50	4 00
3 yrs., transplanted.....	75	6 00
Specimen plants.....	\$1 to 5 00	

Cinnamon Vine (*Dioscorea batatas*).

Tall climber, 10 to 30 feet, bearing small clusters of cinnamon-scented white flowers.

	Each	10
Strong tubers.....	\$0 15	\$1 25
Extra strong.....	25	2 25



Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle is a twining shrub with scarlet tubular flowers and bright red berries (see page 43)

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS, continued



Clematis Jackmanii

Clematis coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of bright coral-red. Blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong.....	75	6 00

Clematis, Duchess of Edinburgh. Fine, white, double flowers. When this and Jackmanii are grown together, the contrast of the large white and blue flowers makes a brilliant and charming effect.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis Henryi. Creamy white; large and of fine shape; a free grower and bloomer. One of the finest of the large-flowered Clematis. The foliage is very handsome and sets off the white flowers beautifully.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis Jackmanii. Flowers, when fully expanded, are 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frost.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis, Madame Edouard Andre. Has been called the Crimson Jackmanii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis montana rubens. This beautiful, hardy, new Clematis begins to bloom early in June, when a profusion of soft rosy red blooms, resembling those of the Japanese anemone, are produced. As the flowers are borne on the young wood, they appear more or less freely until frost. A First-class Certificate was awarded to this plant by the Royal Horticultural Society of London.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis paniculata. Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy foliage. The flowers are of medium size, fragrant, pure white, borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted plants.....	75	6 00

Clematis, Ramona. A strong, rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted plants.....	1 00	8 00

Clematis Virginiana. One of the most rapid growers, producing quantities of greenish white flowers, succeeded by brown, hair-like seed-plumes.

	Each	10
3 yrs., strong.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted plants.....	75	6 00

The proper placing of trees and other growing things about the home is an art in itself, and the "H. & O. Service" stands ready to advise just what and how to plant. This service is at your disposal, for we want our patrons to get all the possible joy of their garden and other plantings. Send us an idea of your requirements, and we will be glad to help you, supplying complete plans.



A beautiful effect obtained with *Clematis paniculata*

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS, continued

Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Sipho*). A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers, resembling in shape a miniature pipe. Splendid for archways or verandas, as it is a very rapid grower and forms a dense, cool shade on the hottest summer days.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 yrs., strong	1 00	8 00

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan (*Lonicera Halliana*). More generally used than any other variety. Deep green foliage, which is almost evergreen through the winter, the fragrant yellow and white flowers blooming until frost. Its flowers are much beloved by humming-birds, which can be seen hovering over them all summer.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	75	6 00

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet. (*Lonicera sempervirens*). This bears during the summer clusters of scarlet, tubular flowers, and is one of the freest and best varieties. Handsome in foliage and fruit.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	75	6 00

Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinense*). A hardy plant that serves as a vine or shrub. Slender, drooping branches. Bears pink and purple flowers, from June until September, that are succeeded in winter by scarlet and orange fruits. The illustration shows the treatment of festooning a stone wall, which is very pleasing, besides breaking the hard lines of the wall. See page 41.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted	75	6 00

Vitis, or Hardy Wild Grape. A strong, rapid-climbing vine, with large, thick leaves; berries are large, purplish black to reddish brown, with musky flavor.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	75	6 00
Specimen plants	\$1 to 2 00	



Wistaria Chinensis

Vitis, Beta (Grape). The fruit is of as good quality as the Janesville. Northern nurserymen are offering it as a fruiting Grape for exposed locations, but as it is a vigorous climber and with good foliage, it is also a valuable addition to the ornamental list.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 00	8 00
Specimen plants	\$1.50 to 2 00	

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). May and August. The most popular Wistaria. Pale blue flowers in pendulous clusters. All the Wistarias are fine for growing as an embellishment to a second-story porch, as they are all high climbers.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 00	8 00

Wistaria Chinensis alba (Chinese White Wistaria). White-flowered variety of the former.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	1 50	12 50

Wistaria frutescens (American Wistaria). An American variety. Not so free as the Chinese form, but a rapid grower. Fragrant, pale blue flowers.

	Each	10
2 yrs., strong, transplanted	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 yrs., strong, transplanted	75	6 00



Combining beauty and utility—the pergola supports a number of Beta Grapevines

The largest assortment of specimen trees, shrubs and vines to be had in the country. Note from the illustrations how they are grown. Each a specimen representing "H. & O. Quality." These are admirably adapted to producing immediate effects about the home, and will at once convert an otherwise barren spot into a place of beauty, without waiting for the slow processes of nature.



Thunberg's Barberry makes a splendid low hedge for the street line. It grows quite dense, and offers considerable resistance to intruders. The red berries in winter are pleasing and attractive

DECIDUOUS HEDGES



HERE is nothing quite so effective for the boundaries of a lawn or property division as a hedge. It does not decay, nor does it require paint, but grows more beautiful and effective each year. The first cost of installing a hedge is its only cost, so that, from an economical standpoint, it is less expensive than a fence.

When a hedge is desired for screening, high-growing varieties should be used that do not require trimming; but when it is to act as a border or division, use shrubs of low, dense-growing habit.

We recommend Buckthorn as being the best for the Northwest, with compact, dense growth and dark green foliage. Where a formal effect is wanted, this can be trimmed in any manner desired—rounded or flat on top, with square sides. It is very hardy, withstanding our severe winters.

When a low hedge is wanted, we recommend Thunberg's Barberry—this is one of the most attractive and ornamental hedges there is. It is much admired for its beautiful foliage, compact growth, and red berries in the fall.

For fuller descriptions, see under Deciduous Shrubs.

Barberry, Green (*Berberis vulgaris*). Flowers yellow; berries dark red. Grows upright, 5 to 8 feet high, with light green foliage.

	10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

Barberry, Purple (*Berberis purpurea*).

Similar to *Berberis vulgaris* in habit, but with fine purple leaves that contrast beautifully with its flowers and with other shrubs.

	10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row..	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted...	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted...	3 50	30 00



A block of Thunberg's Barberry at The Park Nurseries (see p. 45)



The Buckthorn makes one of the finest hedges for our section. The foliage grows clear to the ground, and the plants can be trimmed to almost any form

DECIDUOUS HEDGES, continued

Barberry, Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*).

Inimitably neat and dense in growth, barely 3 feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits, borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn.

	10	100
12 to 18 in., nursery row.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	2 00	17 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
24 to 30 in., transplanted.....	3 50	25 00
30 to 36 in., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00



Buckthorn plants like this make superior hedges for the Northwest

Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). This is beyond question the hardiest of all our hedge plants, and when kept trimmed makes a beautiful hedge, and can be shaped in any manner desired. Plants should be set zig-zag, and planted in double rows and set 1 foot apart in the row, and the rows 1 foot apart, requiring two plants to the foot. The 4- to 5-ft. and 5- to 6-ft. sizes need not be planted in double rows, as they are very heavy and will be effective at once.

	10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted.....	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	5 00	40 00
5 to 6 ft., trans. heavy, bushy.....	6 00	50 00

Dogwood, Red-twigg'd (*Cornus Sibirica alba*).

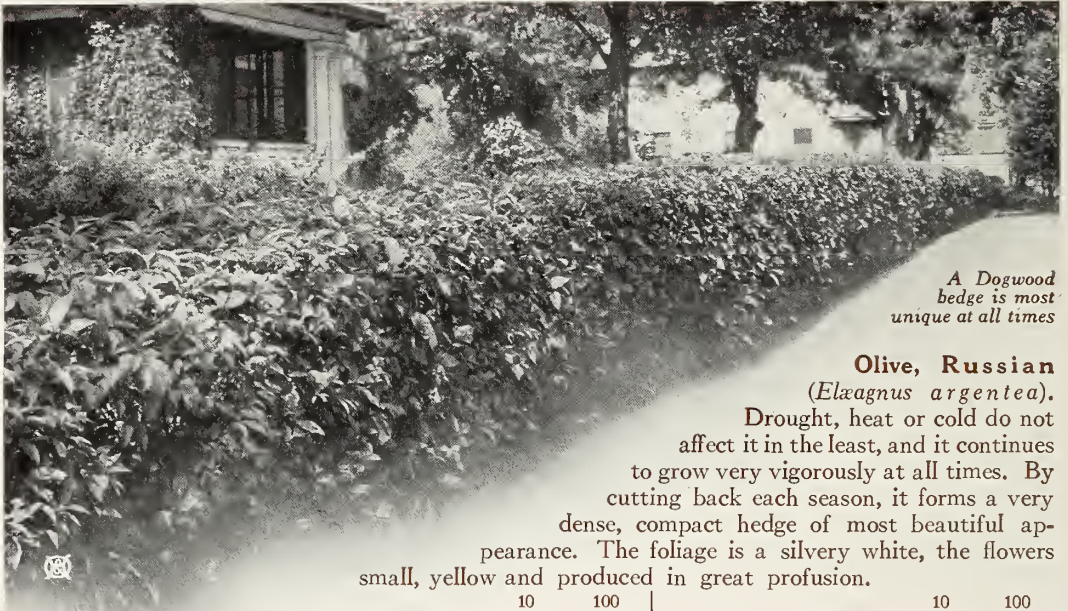
In the winter this is the most showy of all the shrubs, standing out bright and cheerful with its brilliant red bark.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft., nursery row....	\$2 00	\$17 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted,		
extra-heavy, bushy....	5 00	40 00

Honeysuckle, Red Tartarian (*Lonicera Tatarica*).

One of our hardiest and best-known shrubs in the Northwest. It should be planted only in small sizes, so as to make them branch close to the ground.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft., nursery row....	\$2 00	\$17 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted..	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted..	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft., transplanted..	5 00	40 00



A Dogwood
hedge is most
unique at all times

Olive, Russian (*Elæagnus argentea*).

Drought, heat or cold do not affect it in the least, and it continues to grow very vigorously at all times. By cutting back each season, it forms a very dense, compact hedge of most beautiful appearance. The foliage is a silvery white, the flowers small, yellow and produced in great profusion.

	10	100		10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$1 75	\$15 00	2 to 3 ft., transplanted	\$2 50	\$20 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted	.2 00	17 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted	3 50	30 00

Privet, California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). Its dark green foliage, hanging well into the winter, makes it almost an evergreen, and is very attractive. We cannot recommend this in the Northwest, as it is not sufficiently hardy, but we can recommend it south of central Iowa. North of that something else should be used.

	10	100		10	100
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$2 50	\$15 00	3 to 4 ft., nursery row	\$3 00	\$20 00

Privet, Iboia (*Ligustrum Iboia*). Dark, oval foliage, contrasting well with the prominent racemes of white, fragrant flowers.

	10	100		10	100
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	\$2 50	\$20 00	3 to 4 ft., transplanted	\$3 50	\$30 00

Privet, Regel's (*Ligustrum Regelianum*). A low, dense shrub, with almost horizontally spreading branches; it is absolutely hardy, graceful and sufficiently dense for hedge purposes without any trimming.

	10	100		10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$2 00	\$15 00	2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$2 50	\$20 00

Quince, Japan (*Cydonia Japonica*). The brilliant crimson flowers are very showy and attractive, and are produced before the glossy green leaves in the spring.

	10	100		10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row	\$2 00	\$17 00	18 to 24 in., transplanted	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	3 00	25 00			

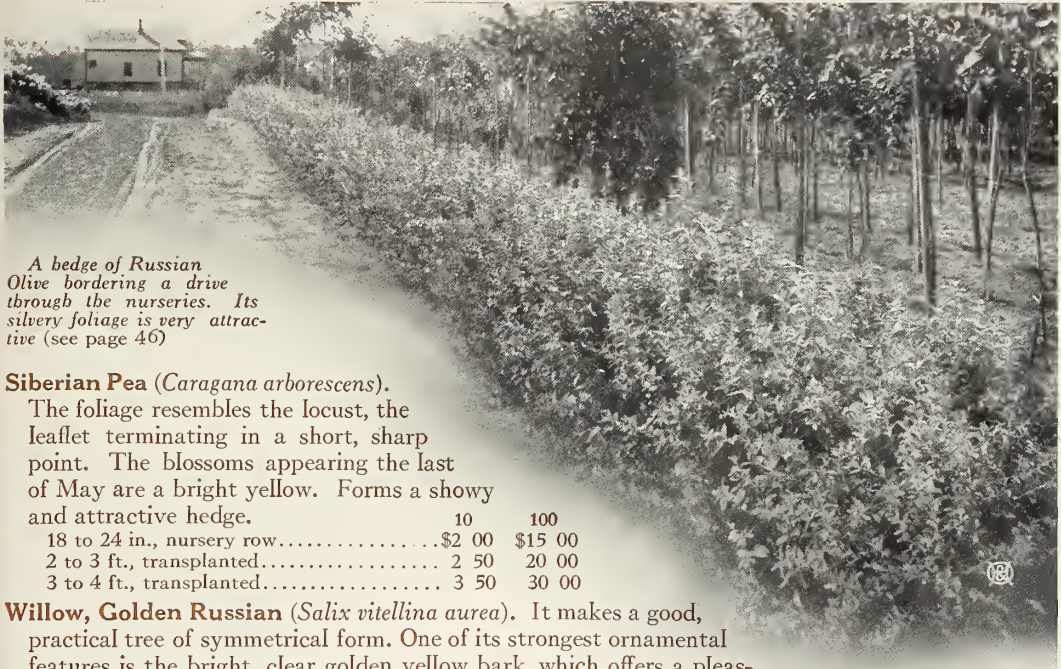
Rosa rugosa (Japanese Rose). This Japanese Rose forms a beautiful hedge, covered with large, dark green, glossy foliage, crowned with terminal clusters of ten to twelve flowers, each 3 inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy. Its large, handsome fruits are very ornamental all through the autumn and winter months.

	10	100		10	100
12 to 18 in., nursery row	\$2 00	\$15 00	18 to 24 in., transplanted	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted	3 50	30 00			



The *Rosa rugosa* makes a good border for drive or walk

Your measurements should be sent in February and March. April finds us busy; we can give the work more thought when not rushed.



A hedge of Russian Olive bordering a drive through the nurseries. Its silvery foliage is very attractive (see page 46)

Siberian Pea (*Caragana arborescens*).

The foliage resembles the locust, the leaflet terminating in a short, sharp point. The blossoms appearing the last of May are a bright yellow. Forms a showy and attractive hedge.

	10	100
18 to 24 in., nursery row.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

Willow, Golden Russian (*Salix vitellina aurea*). It makes a good, practical tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear golden yellow bark, which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

	10	100		10	100
2 to 3 ft., nursery row.....	\$1 00	\$8 00	3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	\$1 50	\$10 00
			4 to 5 ft., transplanted, bushy.....	3 50	30 00

Willow, Laurel (*Salix pentandra*). Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep, shining green, closely resembling that of the laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable plant for forming hedges near the water.

	10	100		10	100
2 to 3 ft., nursery row	\$1 00	\$8 00	3 to 4 ft., nursery row.....	\$1 50	\$10 00
			4 to 5 ft., transplanted.....	3 50	30 00

EVERGREEN HEDGES

Arborvitæ, American (*Thuja occidentalis*). The American Arborvitæ is one of our best-known American Evergreens. It is perfectly hardy, and adapts itself very readily to hedge purposes.

	10	100
12 to 18 in., transplanted...	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted...	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	30 00

Spruce, Norway (*Picea excelsa*). This tree is perhaps the most popular member of the Spruce family, planters being very familiar with its habits. Norway Spruce is a very fast grower, and is very hardy, adapting itself to almost any and all soils. One of the finest.

	10	100
12 to 18 in., transplanted...	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted...	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	4 00	30 00

Spruce, White (*Picea alba*). A very hardy variety, used largely in ornamental groups. Resembles the other members of the Spruce family in its habits and growth. A fairly rapid grower; foliage light green in color.

	10	100
12 to 18 in., transplanted...	\$2 00	\$15 00
18 to 24 in., transplanted...	3 50	25 00
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....	6 00	45 00



White Spruce Hedge



The birds think this was prepared for them, but the owner delights in the Peonies and Evergreens

HARDY PERENNIALS



HE RETURN to popular favor of the old-fashioned flowers infuses into our gardens a peculiar charm, rare beauty and fragrance, that is possible only with hardy perennials. Each day, from the time the tree-buds first burst in the spring until the leaves are gone, the hardy perennial garden is of constant interest and delight. All the old favorites are found here, with the new hybrids and selections.

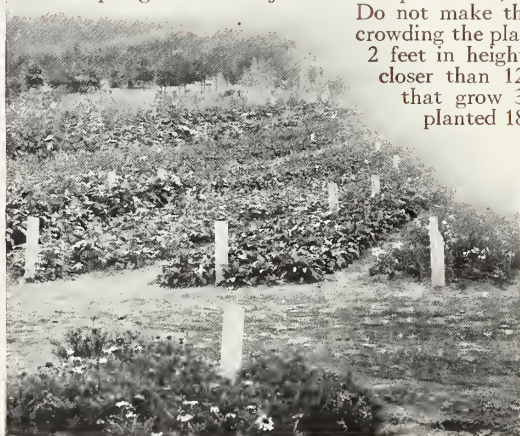
Ideas differ widely among experts as to the best methods of care and arrangement of the hardy garden or border. Much depends upon the location and size of the grounds at one's disposal, while the owner's individual taste must be carefully considered.

Situation.—The most effective location is a good, open border, backed by a hedge, fence, trellis or building. Some of the taller-growing kinds are used as a background; then other sorts of shorter growth, graduating down to the grass line. Perennials are frequently planted among, or in front of shrubs, giving bloom when many of the shrubs are through flowering and supplying a background for the perennial blossoms.

Soil and Planting.—Good cultivation and good soil are the secret of a beautiful garden. Each season the soil should be mulched with well-rotted manure, and, in the spring, spade this into the soil. Bone meal can be used, but we prefer the former as a fertilizer, as it leaves the soil looser, besides adding humus.

Excepting a few woody and robust perennials, the best time to plant in the Northwest is in the spring.

Do not make the common mistake of crowding the plants. Those that grow 2 feet in height should not be set closer than 12 inches, but those that grow 3 feet should be planted 18 inches apart.



We grow Hardy Perennial Plants by the million in our nursery



The Columbines, when planted in masses, add a wonderful effect to the garden

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Note.—We grow the very finest perennials, and agree to deliver in good condition, but they are sold with the understanding that, should any fail to grow, it is the purchaser's loss. Owing to the low price at which they are sold, we do not guarantee them to grow.

When the price is 15 cts. each..... 6 will be furnished for 75 cts., 12 for \$1.50
When the price is 20 cts. each..... 6 will be furnished for \$1, 12 for \$2
When the price is 25 cts. each..... 6 will be furnished for \$1.25, 12 for \$2.50
When the price is 35 cts. each..... 6 will be furnished for \$1.75, 12 for \$3.50
When the price is 50 cts. each..... 6 will be furnished for \$2.50, 12 for \$5
Plants priced at 15 cts. are strong, one year old. "Strong," plants are two years old. All are more effective the year after planting.

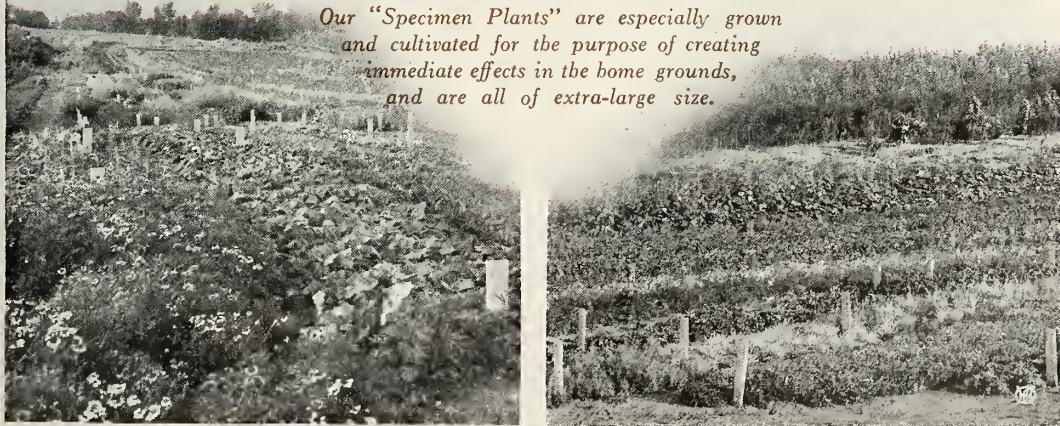
Achillea, Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). An improvement on The Pearl; the flowers are of more perfect form, with fuller centers, which makes it appear purer in color. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. millefolium (Rosy Milfoil). Blooms all summer. Has a rosy red flower on stems from 12 to 18 inches. The foliage is deeply cut and ornamental. Used in wild gardens; also with shrubbery. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Achillea Ptarmica, "The Pearl." (White Milfoil). Blooms in July and August. Height 2 feet; flowers small, but the plant is covered with a mass of white bloom; used for gardens and shrubbery. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.,

A. tomentosa (Woolly Yarrow). Handsome, cut foliage and bright yellow flowers in a multitude of flat heads during June. Height about 12 inches. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Our "Specimen Plants" are especially grown and cultivated for the purpose of creating immediate effects in the home grounds, and are all of extra-large size.



The vigor and strength of our Hardy Perennial Plants is most remarkable



HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aconitum Storkianum (Monkshood, or Helmet Flower). Beautiful, rich, deep blue flowers in large spikes. July and August. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Agrostemma (Rose Campion). Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers, which are produced during June and July. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Ægopodium Podagraria variegatum (Bishop's Weed). A rapid-growing plant, with neat green-and-yellow variegated foliage, thriving in any soil; makes a fine border for a bed of shrubs or for covering waste ground; 1 foot. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Alyssum saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft, or Basket of Gold). Season of blooming, May and June. Height 8 to 10 inches. Golden yellow. An excellent low-spreading plant for rockery or border. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Anemone, Whirlwind (Wind Flower). Season of blooming, August to November. Height 2 to 3 feet. Flowers 2 to 3 inches across, very double, with several rows of petals. Creamy white. Plant needs cool, moist location. Can be planted in clumps or solid beds. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Anchusa Italica, Dropmore Variety (Sea Bugloss). A grand improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; grows 5 feet high and produces its pretty gentian-blue flowers throughout the entire summer; one of the best blue perennials. 25 cts.

A., Opal. Similar to the above, but lustrous, light blue in color. 25 cts.

Anthemis tinctoria Kelwayi (Hardy Marguerite). Blooms all summer. Height 18 to 24 inches. Gives a continuous showing throughout the season, of daisy-like flowers. Color of bloom golden yellow. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Columbine). Blooms from June to August. Height 2 feet. Flowers red and yellow, held gracefully on long stems. A strong-grower and free-bloomer. An old favorite, and does well in almost any location. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). Blooms from June to August. Height 3 feet. Color golden yellow. Desirable to plant in partially shady places, or in borders. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. cœrulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Blooms from May to July. Height 12 to 18 inches. Color pure blue. Flowers are large and composed of five petals of bright violet-blue, with a pure white corolla—an effect that is striking and beautiful. They are borne on slender stems, and sway and nod in the gentlest breeze. Used for cut-flowers and suited to almost any location. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Arabis alpina (Rock Cross). Blooms from April to May. Height 6 inches. A very low-spreading plant, completely covered with pure white flowers. Used for borders or around walls or for rockery. Fine for massing. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Armeria formosa (Sea Pink). A fine variety, with deep crimson flowers, blooming through the summer. Fine for cutting purposes. 15 cts.; strong, 25c.

Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Compact umbels of brilliant orange-colored flowers. 15 cts.

Aster, Hardy (Michaelmas Daisy, or Starwort). We offer a good selection in many colors. Asters are good for background planting, and bloom late. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. Curtisii. Pale heliotrope; August and September. Height, 3 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. Novæ-Angliæ (New England Aster). Blooms late in summer. Height 4 feet. Color violet-purple. The finest and showiest of all Hardy Asters. Strong grower and free-bloomer. This is often used in background of plantings, making a showy and bright appearance. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A., Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large, rich crimson-purple flowers. Height, 4 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A. rosea. Bright purplish mauve. Height 4 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

A., Snowflake. Very free; pure white. Height 18 inches. 15c.; strong, 25c.



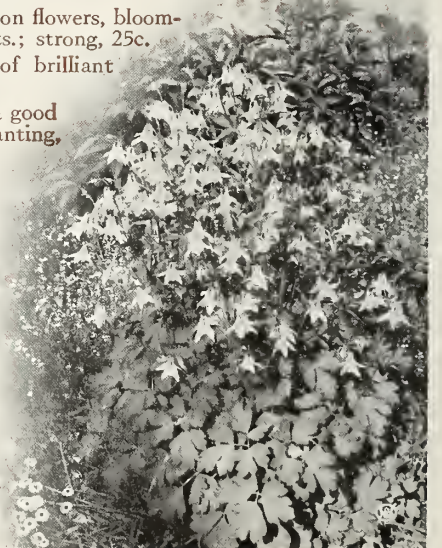
Japanese Anemones in mass planting



Achillea ptarmica, "The Pearl"
(see page 49)



Campanula (see page 51)



The Columbine's quaint flowers



The charm of a hardy border is greatly increased when suitable plants are chosen. The stately spikes of the *Digitalis* rise like cathedral towers among the low-growing Daisies, Dianthus and Pansies

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Aster, White Queen. Fine, pure white. Height 4 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Baptisia australis (False Indigo). Blooms June and July. Height 2 to 3 feet. Color dark blue. Very ornamental and effective and makes a good plant for border of shrubbery. Has a dark green foliage. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Bellis perennis (English Daisy). Blooms April to June. Height 6 inches. Red, white and pink, double, very popular spring flowers. 15 cts.

Bleeding Heart. See *Dielytra*.

Bocconia cordata (Plume Poppy). Blooms July and August. Height 6 to 7 feet. Flowers creamy white. Fine for background in medium shrubs or for grouping with shrubs; also for background of old-fashioned gardens or borders. It is a strong, stately plant and exceedingly ornamental. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Boltonia asteroides (False Chamomile). Blooms July to October. Height 4 feet. Color white. A strong plant that is covered during the summer and autumn with hundreds of small white flowers. Used for backgrounds in perennial beds or to liven a clump of shrubs. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

B. latisquama. The same as above, except that the flower is a pale pink. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Campanula Carpatica (Bellflower, or Harebell). Blooms July to August. Height 8 inches. Color blue. Of dwarf habit, especially used for borders of beds or for edging; also for rockery. Its deep blue flowers are very attractive and almost always in bloom. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

C. Carpatica alba. Same description as above, except flower is white. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

C. glomerata (Clustered Bellflower). Blooms all summer. Height 18 inches. Color violet-blue. Profuse bloomer, and its bell-shaped flowers are always attractive. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Campanula calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bell). Blooms July and August. Height 2 feet. Colors mixed—blue, rose and white. An old favorite, blooming in great profusion, large cup-and-saucer flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Centaurea montana (Perennial Cornflower). Grows 2 feet high, bearing large, violet-blue flowers from July to September. 15c.; strong, 25c.

Chrysanthemum maximum (Moonpenny Daisy). Blooms July to October. Height 3 feet. Color white. A strong grower, with a profusion of large, daisy-like flowers with white petals and yellow center. Good for border and also for cut-flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

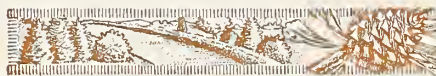
C. hybridum (Shasta Daisy). Blooms all summer. Height 12 to 15 inches. Color white. The flowers are of large size often 4 inches in diameter with numerous petals which are pure white, with a yellow center. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

C. hybridum, Alaska. Blooms all summer. Height 12 to 15 inches; color white. A great improvement over Shasta Daisy, being much larger, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer and much hardier than its parent. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Clematis, Shrubby. This type of Clematis is deserving of the greatest popularity. They form erect bushes 2 to 3 feet high; during their long period of bloom they are very attractive.

C. Davidiana. A most desirable variety, with fresh, bright green foliage and tubular, bell-shaped flowers of deep lavender-blue during August and September; deliciously fragrant. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

C. recta. Another fine variety, with handsome, pure white flowers in very large, showy clusters during June and July; very effective. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.



Brilliant Hardy Pinks (see page 53)

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Coreopsis grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn. It succeeds everywhere. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

C. lanceolata (Tickseed). Blooms April to May. Height 2 feet. Color deep golden yellow. The best hardy yellow flowers for massing. Incessantly in bloom and one of the most attractive perennials.

It forms a compact clump, and is one of the best for cultivating. The flowers are on fairly long stems and are fine for cutting. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

C. rosea. Blooms June to September. Height 12 inches. Color pink. A low-growing plant, used for borders of beds or clumps, or for rock-gardens. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Sweet Williams (see page 53)

Delphinium Chinense (Larkspur). Blooms June to August. Height 3 feet; color light blue. A low-growing variety, with pretty, fern-like foliage, and producing beautiful, deep blue flowers, which are very striking and attractive. Used largely for background. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

D. Chinense album. Similar to the above except that the bloom is white, and is very effective in large plantings when contrast in colors is desired. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

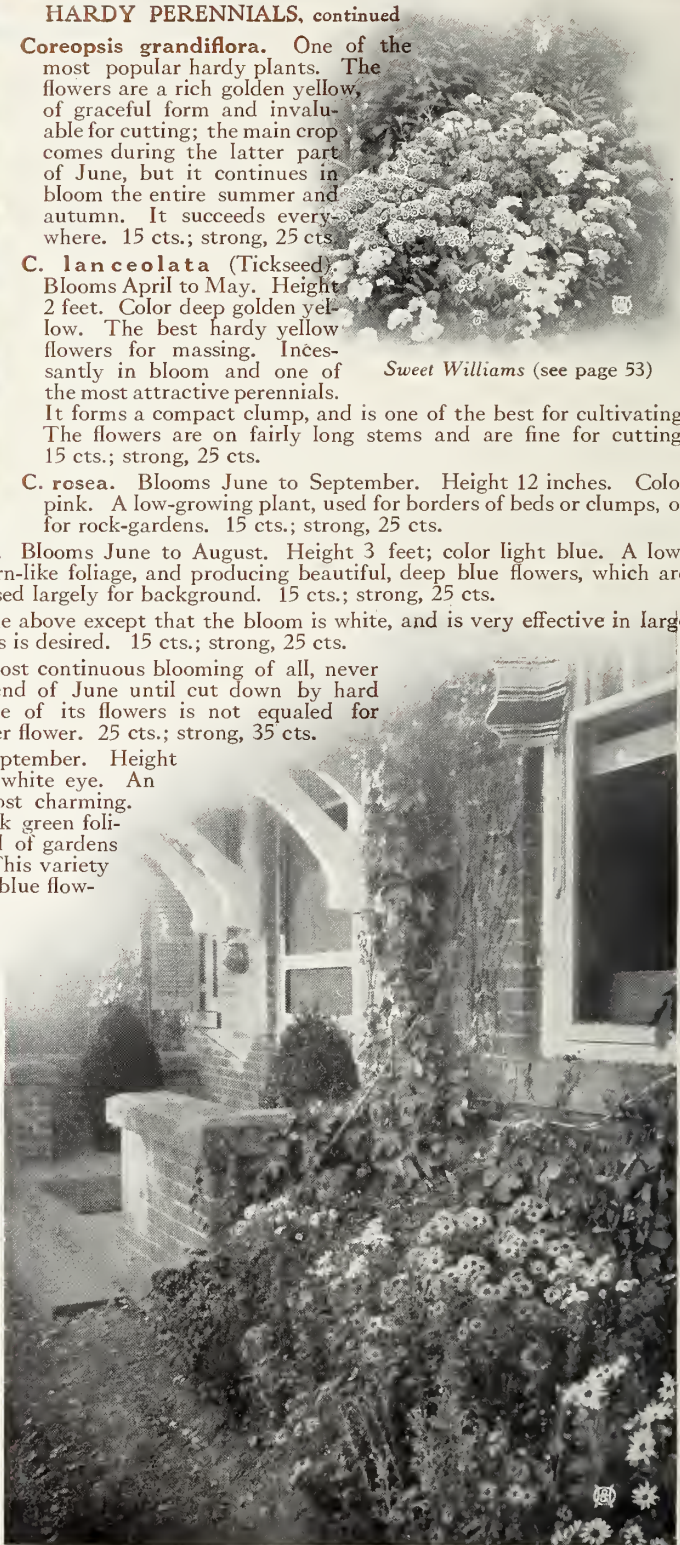
D., Belladonna. The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equaled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

D. formosum. Blooms July to September. Height 4 feet. Color deep blue, with white eye. An old variety, but one of the most charming. Grows very tall, has a good, dark green foliage; is often used in background of gardens and is good for a low screen. This variety is unsurpassed in its deep, rich blue flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

D., Siberian Hybrids. These are the finest strain of mixed hybrids ever offered. Our original stock came from Siberia, and is of the hardiest type. Plants strong and vigorous, with large flowers; spikes vary from 18 to 24 inches in length, the flowers running to lighter shades of blue. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Dielytra spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Blooms May to June. Height 2 feet. Flowers pink and white; heart-shaped. A well-known hardy perennial, producing its flowers freely in spring and early summer in graceful, drooping racemes, sometimes a foot in length. It has a beautiful foliage and is good for massing with shrubbery. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove). Blooms July to August. Height 4 feet. Colors, mixed. This old favorite is very well known and a general favorite. It gives abundance of bloom and is suited for background in plantings. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



Shasta Daisies shine out effectively in the hardy border (see page 51)

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Digitalis gloxiniaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove). A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. We offer them in White, Purple, Lilac, Rose or Mixed. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). Blooms May to July. Height 12 to 18 inches; colors in assortment. Sweet Williams were usually one of the features in the gardens of our grandmothers and they continue just as popular today. With the improvement in recent years in size and coloring, they are one of the most attractive plants. We have these in an array of colors, single and double. These can be planted in masses or with shrubbery. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

D. deltoideus roseus (Hardy Pink). Blooms all season. Height 8 to 12 inches; light red. These old-time favorites need no description; they bloom all season and are very fragrant. Used for edging beds or in rockeries or wherever a low plant is needed. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

D. deltoideus albus. Blooms all season. Height 8 to 12 inches. Color white. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

D. latifolius (Hybrid Sweet William). Blooms all summer. Height 15 inches. Color brilliant crimson. A beautiful summer bedding variety, producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers throughout the entire season. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

D. plumarius (Scotch Pink). Blooms all season. Height 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed. Otherwise same as above. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Dianthus semperflorens (Everblooming Pink). Blooms all season. Height 8 to 12 inches. Colors mixed. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Dracocephalum Virginianum album (Dragon's Head). Terminal clusters of showy, pentstemon-like flowers. A cool situation is favorable to their growth. 2 feet. June and July. Pure white. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Erigeron Coulteri (Fleabane). Flowers white, with golden centers. July. Height 15 inches. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

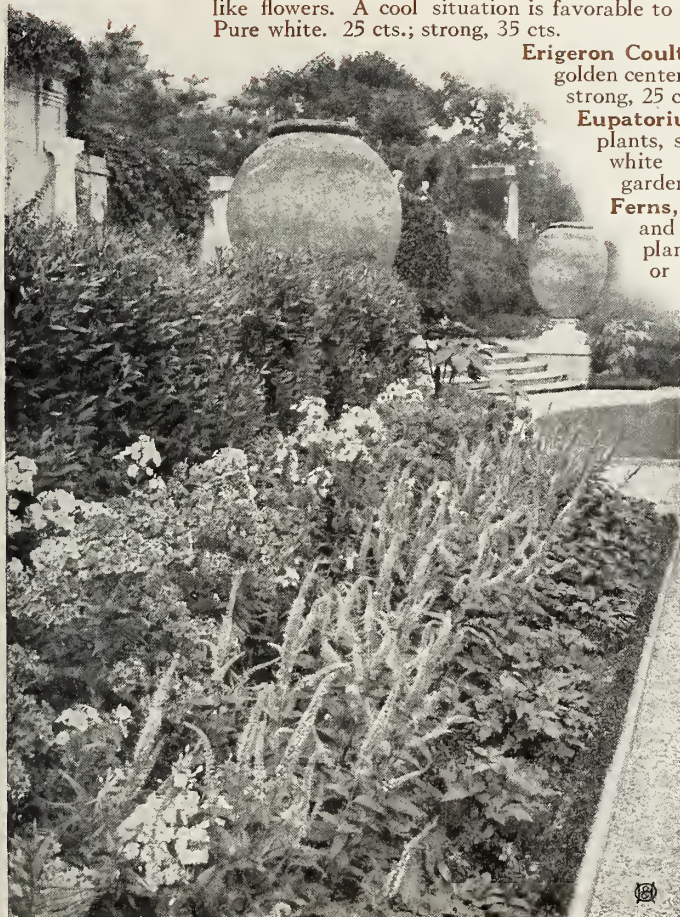
Eupatorium Fraseri. Strong-growing border plants, suitable for cutting; they bear minute white flowers in dense heads. Ordinary garden soil suits them. 15 cts.; strong, 25c.

Ferns, Hardy. All of these are attractive, and the majority succeed best when planted on rockwork in a shady situation, or about the foundation of a house, or in a corner shaded from the sun and sheltered from strong winds. Many suitable positions for Hardy Ferns may be found in gardens where their culture is not now attempted. They should have a good depth of soil and plenty of water in summer. Ferns should be massed together, giving them sufficient space to develop; they do better when planted in this manner and are more effective from the massing. We offer a good collection of the native sorts, and used either singly or collectively they are very attractive. It is wise for you to write us, telling just how they are to be used, and we can then advise. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Funkia coerulea (Plantain Lily). Blooms July and August. Height 12 inches. Color blue. Attractive, dark green, glossy foliage, with numerous tall stems, clothed with blue lily-like flowers. Attractive and decorative at all times, its drooping and overlapping leaves make it very ornamental. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



Gaillardia grandiflora (see page 54)



Veronica and Phlox make a charming combination of colors
(see pages 57 and 62)



HARDY PERENNIALS, continued



Iceland Poppy (see p. 56)

Funkia undulata variegata (Variegated Day Lily). Blooms July and August. Height 12 inches. Color blue. Broad, waxy foliage, conspicuously and beautifully variegated with pure white. Used for foliage effect and for edging to beds of high plants. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

F. subcordata grandiflora (White Day Lily). Blooms August and September. Height 18 inches. Color pure white. Exquisite flowers, large, long and trumpet-shaped, with delicious fragrance. Its glossy foliage of bright light green makes it effective and attractive when grouped in masses or when set in groups of itself. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.



Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Blooms June to October. Height 2 to 3 feet; color orange, red, brown and crimson. We offer no more desirable perennial plants than this. It blooms the entire summer, and is at home in all locations. Its flower is a bright golden yellow and rich reddish brown, going into all imaginable tints and shades. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Heliopsis Pitcheriana

Golden Glow. See *Rudbeckia*.

Gypsophila paniculata (Baby's Breath). Blooms August to September. Height 3 feet. Color white. A favorite, delicately formed plant, that produces a profusion of tiny white flowers during the latter part of the summer. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

G. paniculata fl. pl. The pretty, little, double, rosette-like flowers of this new variety, which are produced in much-branched panicles, are valuable for cutting and a most desirable addition to the hardy border. 25 cts.

G. rosea. A charming pink variety of Baby's Breath, with the same fairy-like grace of the white sort. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

Hardy Pinks. See *Dianthus*.

Helenium (Sneezewort). All of these are desirable border plants, succeeding in any soil in a sunny location, with broad-spreading heads of flowers.

H. autumnale superbum. Golden yellow flowers during the late summer and fall months. Height 5 to 6 ft. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H. pumilum magnificum. A most useful perennial, about 18 inches high, and smothered with its golden yellow blossoms all summer. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Helianthus giganteus (Hardy Sunflower). A native variety, with medium-sized, bright canary-yellow flowers in September and October. Brightens the garden when colors are scarce, and the flowers are extra fine for home decoration. Height 6 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H., Meteor. Large, double, orange-yellow flowers, with bold yellow guard petals; August and September. Height 5 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H. multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, dahlia-like, golden yellow flowers in great profusion during July and August. Especially fine for cutting, as they keep fresh a long time. Height 4 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H. orgyalis. A tall variety, 6 feet high, with curious long, narrow foliage and bearing great clusters of medium-sized, single, golden yellow flowers during September. Should always be planted in the back row of the border, and it is advisable to give the long stems some support. 15c.; strong, 25c.

H., Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, not unlike a dahlia. One of the finest of all Sunflowers to use for cutting, lasting a long time in water. Height, 4 feet. August and September. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



Chrysanthemum maximum
(see page 51)

Heliopsis Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). Blooms June to September. Height 3 feet. Color orange. A continual bloomer from early summer until late in the season. The flowers are carried on long stems and are fine for cutting. Gives color to clumps of shrubbery or to perennial gardens. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H., Miss Mellish. Flowers in September and October. Grows about 6 feet high, with large, single, golden yellow flowers, fine for cutting. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Hemerocallis flava (Lemon Day Lily). Blooms during August and September. Height 3 feet. Color yellow. A profusion of large, yellow lilies during the latter part of the summer gives color to clumps of shrubbery. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H. Middendorffii. The earliest to bloom; flowers bell-shaped, rich chrome-yellow. Height 2 feet. Perfectly hardy and free-blooming. Early in May. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H. Thunbergii. The latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers throughout July. Adds a distinctive touch of color to the garden. Height 4 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye (Marsh Mallow). Blooms September to October. Height 4 feet. Color pure white, crimson center. A woody plant of rapid growth; likes moisture. In September it bears large flowers with crimson centers. A beautiful plant in bloom, and especially suited for mixed borders. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Delphiniums (see page 52) **H. Moscheutos** (Swamp Rose Mallow). Blooms September and October. Height 5 feet. Color pink. The same nature as *Crimson Eye*, except color. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Hollyhocks, Double (Althea). Blooms June to August. Height 4 to 5 feet. Colors mixed. Hollyhocks are undoubtedly among the most ornamental and handsome garden flowers, with their tall spikes dotted with large, double flowers of the most lovely shades of color. They fit the smallest gardens, and can be used with great effect in all kinds of plantings either for borders and shrubbery, or against buildings and fences. A slight protection during winter is necessary. 20 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H., Allegheny. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged, fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes 6 to 7 feet high. Mixed colors, also separate, in Pink, Yellow, Maroon and White. 20 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

H., Single. Many prefer the single-flowering Hollyhocks. They are usually of freer growth than the doubles, and present a very handsome appearance when covered with their artistic blossoms. Choicest mixed varieties in all colors. 20 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Lilium speciosum album (Japanese Lily). Pure white, with beautiful recurved petals; very fragrant. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.; potted, 50c.

L. speciosum rubrum (Crimson-banded Lily). Once planted in a favorable location will last for years. Flowers are white, with a deep rosy crimson band on each petal; 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Are very fragrant and hardy. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

Lilium tigrinum flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily). A double form of the well-known Tiger Lily; grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and produces a large number of bright orange flowers. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

Linum perenne (Flax). Blooms all summer. Height 18 inches. Color blue. Graceful foliage, large blue flowers. A splendid plant for colony planting and with shrubbery. Most valuable in that it adds a much-needed touch of blue to the perennial border. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Lupinus polyphyllus (Lupine). These plants bloom from about the 20th of May for three weeks, and grow about 3 feet high, with handsome blue flowers. Perfectly hardy and free from attacks of insects. They require only well-prepared garden soil and to be kept watered. 15c.; strong, 25c.

Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia). One of the choicest perennial plants introduced in recent years. It produces large, gloxinia-like, rose-colored flowers, which last in perfection a long time; these are produced in clusters on stems 18 inches high; succeeds in sun or shade, but should be protected with a covering of leaves during the winter. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Iris. See page 61.

Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*). Blooms May. Height 6 to 10 inches. Heavy dark green foliage, with small, bell-shaped, pure white flowers in pretty racemes, graceful and extremely fragrant. Requires rich, moist soil. Succeeds best in partial shade. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Lilium auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Blooms July. Height 3 feet. Color ivory-white, thickly marked with reddish chocolate dots. Immense, bell-shaped flowers borne in clusters on long, stiff stalks. The most beautiful and popular variety of all the Lily family and should be in every garden. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.; potted, 50 cts.

L. elegans (Orange Lily). Of dwarf habit; very hardy and produces large, showy flowers in great numbers. They range in color from orange to dark red, some being apricot-yellow, all being beautifully dotted more or less with dark brown. 20c.; strong, 35c.



Perennials and Shrubbery make a charming combination



There is something impressive about a stately row of Hollyhocks (see page 55)

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Lychnis Chalcedonica (London Pride). Blooms July to September. Height 3 feet. Color orange-scarlet. Is an especially desirable perennial, with brilliant heads of flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

L. Haageana. A very showy perennial, remarkable for its striking flowers, nearly 2 inches across, of brilliant scarlet; hardy and easily grown. Height 1 foot. July and August. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Lythrum roseum superbum (Loosestrife). A vigorous perennial, with spikes of bright rose-colored flowers, thriving best in a damp situation; useful for cutting. Height 4 feet. July to September. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Mentha spicata (Spear-mint). This is the hardy Spear-mint, used largely for seasoning and making sauce. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Monarda didyma (Owsego Tea). A splendid perennial, with fragrant foliage and great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. 3 feet. June to September. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

M., Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet. Showy plants producing bright flowers during July and August. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Myosotis palustris semperflorens (Forget-me-not). Clusters of dainty blue flowers. A variety that is hardly ever out of flower; useful in a shady border and for forcing. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Peonies. See page 58.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppy). Blooms June and July. Height 2 to 3 feet. Color scarlet. Each flower has a spot as black as night in the center upon which the light changes color all the time. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Blooms June and September. Height 12 inches. Colors mixed. The cup-shaped flowers vary in color from pure white to deep orange. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi (Beard Tongue). A stately, brilliant-flowering perennial, with long, loose panicles of bright scarlet flowers. 4 feet. July. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass). Large, variegated foliage; valuable for bouquets and for edging large beds. 15 cts.; strong, 25c.

Phlox. See page 62.

Physostegia Virginica (False Dragon-Head). Grows into a dense bush, covered with heath-like, pink, tubular flowers. Showy and reliable as a garden plant. 1 to 3 feet. July and August. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

P. alba. A fine pure white variety of the above. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

P. rubra. Beautiful soft pink flowers in spikes. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

P. speciosa. A tall form, with bright pink, showy flowers. 2 feet. June. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Platycodon album (Japanese Bellflower). Blooms June to September. Height 18 inches. Color white. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

P. grandiflorum. Deep blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers. 15c.; strong, 25c.

P. Mariesi. Blooms June to September. Height 18 inches. Color blue. Similar to Grandiflorum but the flowers are deeper blue. 15c.; strong, 25c.

Polygonum cuspidatum (Knotweed). August and September. A vigorous-growing plant, 6 inches in height, with large, heart-shaped foliage and innumerable racemes of white flowers. Very useful for the wild garden, shrubby borders, or for isolated positions on the lawn. 15c.; strong, 25c.



Hardy Sunflowers (see page 54)

SAINT PAUL, MINN.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Pyrethrum roseum (Feverfew). Very beautiful, double flowers that range in color from pure white and the various shades of pink and red to deep purple. Main season of blooming is in June, but will flower again later. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

P. uliginosum (Great Ox-eye Daisy). Stout, upright plants 4 to 5 feet high, with beautiful fern-like foliage; large flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, white with bright yellow center; long stems which are splendid for cutting purposes; very choice. August to October. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Ranunculus repens (Buttercup). June and July. A very free-growing creeper, with double yellow flowers; foliage coarsely cut. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Rudbeckia laciniata (Golden Glow). Blooms July and August. Height 5 to 6 feet. Color yellow. Its tall, swaying stems are aglow with golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers; used for background in borders and with shrubbery. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

R. maxima. A rare and attractive variety, growing 5 feet high, with large, glaucous green leaves and bright yellow flowers 5 to 6 inches across, with a cone 2 inches high; flowers continuously from June to September. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.

R. Newmanii. Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to October. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

R. triloba. Forms much-branched plants, 3 feet high, with masses of medium-sized yellow flowers with brown disc, during August and September. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Sedum spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). Blooms July and August. Height 18 inches. Color rose. Of erect habit and the finest of the Sedums; large, oval, light green leaves and flat terminal cluster of rose-colored flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

S. acre (Golden Mass). Blooms June and July. Height 4 inches. Color golden. A low, green carpet plant, that is splendid for rockeries, wall gardens, edgings or covering graves. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Shasta Daisy. See Chrysanthemum, page 51.

Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Blooms July and August. Height 18 inches. Color deep blue. A most desirable perennial, that produces a continual succession of large, double, blue flowers. Should be in every garden of old-fashioned flowers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



Poppies are always showy (see page 56)

Statice latifolia (Sea Lavender). The minute bright blue flowers are produced in broad heads and are adapted for cutting, as they keep long after being dried, and are very showy. 1 to 2 feet. July to September. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Spiraea Filipendula fl. pl. (Double-flowered Meadow Sweet). Numerous corymbs of double white flowers, on stems 12 inches high, during June and July, and pretty fern-like foliage. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

S. Japonica. Large panicles of white, feathery flowers in June; 2 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

S. palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). One of the most beautiful hardy plants, the deep purple-red of the stems and branches passing into the crimson-purple of the broad corymbs of flowers, which are produced very freely during June and July; 3 feet. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

S. elegans. A free-flowering, silvery pink form of the above. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Valeriana officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Produces showy rose-pink heads of flowers during June and July, with strong heliotrope fragrance. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Veronica spicata (Speedwell). Height 18 inches. Color blue. Blooms continuously throughout the summer and is very attractive. Produces its flowers on long spikes. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

V. Virginica. Tall-growing, with large and noticeably distinct spikes of white flowers. 5 feet. August. 15 cts. each; strong, 25 cts.

Viola (Violets). Many of the hardy forms of this dwarf species are easily grown, and should be more generally cultivated.

V. cornuta. 9 in. April to August. Dark purple. 15 cts.

V. cornuta alba. 6 in. April and May. Large, white-flowered variety and constant bloomer. Useful as a border plant. 15 cts.

V. cornuta Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with dark eye. 15 cts.

V., Hardy Russian. A robust-growing variety with large, single, fragrant, deep blue flowers. One of the finest hardy varieties. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Blooms June and July. Height 4 feet. Color white. A charming plant to group in the hardy flower-border or as a specimen in the lawn. The tall spikes of bell-shaped flowers and the long, narrow leaves, edged with thread-like hair, are without an equal. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.



Flowers of the Platycodon (see page 56)

PEONIES

EVER popular in our grandmother's garden as the "Piney." Today, with hundreds of improved sorts, the Peony rivals the rose in brilliant coloring, sweet fragrance, and perfection of flower. It is adapted to almost any garden soil and is extremely hardy in the Northwest. Flowers are larger than those of any other perennial, and are borne on stiff, strong stems.

Once planted, all is done; nothing more is required beyond a liberal dressing of manure every fall, and each succeeding year adds to the size and beauty of the flowers. Consider these features: The Peony is as hardy as the oak, absolutely free from disease of every kind, and entirely free from insects and pests of any sort. No dusting, spraying or hand-picking of worms. No roots to take up each fall, as with the dahlia.

How to Prepare the Soil.—Peonies, like most plants in beds, soon exhaust the soil and require feeding. The best preparation for their planting is to remove the good top-earth, and put it aside; then replace 12 to 15 inches of the bottom-soil with well-rotted manure, and fill up with the top-soil. If possible, the bed should be prepared at least a month before it is planted.

When to Plant.—Plant Peonies in September or October, to bloom the following June. Planting can be done in April and May but little bloom can be had the first year. The plants should be set with the eyes 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the ground, pressing the soil tightly about the roots. Place the clumps about 3 feet apart.

WHITE

Alba sulphurea. Large, creamy white bomb, very massive. One of the best whites of the bomb type. Superior to one often sold under this name. Divided roots, 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1 to \$1.50.

Couronne d'Or. Large blooms of ivory-white, with a circle of yellow which suggests the name; an extra-fine sort. Blooms rather late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Duchesse de Nemours. Here is a variety of unique beauty. The guard petals are extra large, the center is full; the color is the clearest transparent white, without red markings; the fragrance is unusually dainty. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Festiva. Late midseason. Fine, very full, shell-formed bloom on strong stems; color fine ivory-white, with a few carmine spots on the center petals; very fragrant. One of the best cut-flower sorts. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1 to \$2.

Festiva maxima. Probably the greatest Peony ever grown. For fifty years it has held first rank and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The immense blooms, 7 or 8 inches in diameter, are borne over 40 inches above the ground on strong stems, and are of the purest paper-white, accentuated by an occasional flake of red in the center. One of

Festiva maxima, continued

the very earliest to bloom, and extremely fragrant. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$3.

Golden Harvest. An American variety comparing favorably with the best from Europe. Not very tall, but is large and one of the freest bloomers in the lot; color, blush white with creamy white guard, center carmine-tipped in most pleasing combination; midseason blooming period. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Jeanne d'Arc. Soft pink; center sulphur-white. Very fragrant. This is one of the most desirable of the light-colored Peonies, being very free and a vigorous grower. Similar to but better than Golden Harvest. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1 to \$2.

La Tulipe. Very large, shell-formed bloom; delicate rose, fading to creamy white; center petals tipped with carmine; outside of guard petals striped with carmine. Late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame Calot. Pinkish white, tinted with flesh-color. Extra-fine variety. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame Crousse. Very large, full, well-made flower; color snow-white, center petals edged with bright carmine. Extra fine for all purposes. Taken all together, this is, in our estimation, the best of all the white Peonies. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Peonies make a glorious show in front of the house



The regal beauty of the Peony is enhanced by planting in large beds

WHITE PEONIES, continued

Madame de Verneville. One of the most charming varieties on the market. The guard petals are pure white, very large and folding over flower; balance is suffused with daintiest blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes in center, the total being an exceptionally beautiful flower. Has a more delightfully delicate fragrance than any other. Always blooms early and very freely. One of the absolutely indispensable varieties. \$1 each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Marie Lemoine. A valuable sort because the latest white to bloom, thus extending the season after earlier ones are passed. It has immense creamy or ivory-white blooms, with an occasional carmine tip on center petals. Very stiff stems. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

M. Dupont. One of the best late white sorts. Flowers very large, cup-shaped, on stiff stems. Clear ivory-white, with brilliant carmine border on center petals. Pleasant fragrance. A good grower and free-bloomer. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Queen Victoria. The oldest double white Peony, consequently low-priced. A large, full flower of good substance and color, keeping best of all when cut. Very pretty in bud, when it has a faint blush-tint. Very thrifty in growth. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

PINK PEONIES

Alexander Dumas. Brilliant pink, interspersed with white and salmon. Very early and free. One of the best for cut-flowers. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Albert Crousse. Is colored and formed, with imbricated petals, like a big, flesh-pink carnation. Unusual shade for a Peony. \$2 each; clumps, \$3.50 to \$5.

Baroness Schroeder. A most delicate, light flesh-pink bud, bleaching when open to white; extra large and massive. The true stock is very scarce and in great demand by those who have ever seen it. The best of the English varieties. \$3 each; clumps, \$4 to \$6.

Delicatissima. Large flower of very delicate, clear pink. Fine buds and strong stem; fragrant, free and early. One of the best and most popular pinks, either for cut-flower market purposes or for private enjoyment. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Edulis superba. Soft pink, very early. Large guard. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Faust. A delicate flesh, with a darker center. Very pretty; late midseason. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Fragrans. One of the oldest, most sweet-smelling of the bright deep pinks, earliest to bloom and in every way one very satisfactory. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Lady Leonora Bramwell. Beautiful, large, rose-colored Peony. Very free. Splendid cut-flower sort. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Livingstone. Pale rose, beautiful shadings with some carmine; would be considered a rose type. Blooms late, quite tall, on very strong stems. One of the best. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Madame Boulanger. Light silvery pink, with flesh guard; regular and solid; rose shape; very large; exceedingly fragrant; late. One of the best pinks. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Madame Camille Bancel. One of the fine new sorts. Rich deep pink, lighter toward the center; very massive rose shape. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.50 to \$4.

Pottsii alba. Said by some to be identical with Eugene Verdier. One of the showiest and most beautiful baby-pink varieties in existence. Very large, 40 inches tall, very free bloomer, and of a most delicate pale flesh-pink, which sometimes fades to nearly white. \$1 ea.; clumps, \$2.50 to \$4.

Pulcherrima. Outside petals flesh, center pink. Very large, and borne on long, strong stems. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

RED PEONIES

Auguste Villaume. Immense bloom of American Beauty shade. Great for exhibition purposes. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Delachei. Deep rich crimson-maroon with velvety sheen. One of the best dark reds. Dark, glossy foliage. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

THE PARK NURSERIES

RED PEONIES, continued

Edouard Andre. Large, globular bloom; deep crimson with metallic luster on the reflex of the petals; striking color; strong grower. Divided roots. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Felix Crousse. Bright red bomb, distinct color, very large and massive; very free, grand in every way. 75c. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Lee's Grandiflora rubra. Rich red, resembling an American Beauty rose; of enormous size and long stem. One of the latest and best. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

A typical Peony plant

The way our Peonies grow

Louis Van Houtte. Velvety purple; very dark color and fine form. Plant vigorous in growth, with fine foliage. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame Bucquet. Very dark maroon-purple, beautiful bud, large bloom; very free bloomer. The best dark red or "black," with stamens. All who see it insist on having it. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Madame Mechin. Dark red, with stamens. A fine variety for lawn or private garden. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Officinalis rubra. This is the old-fashioned red, the most brilliant of all red Peonies. Early and splendid cut-flower. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Richardson's Rubra superba. Rich, deep crimson; latest of all. Very sweet. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 to \$3.

Rubra triumphans. Brilliant crimson, showing bright yellow stamens; very large; early. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

Tenuifolia. Flowers double; brilliant crimson; fine, feathery foliage; very early. 50 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50 to \$2.

UNNAMED PEONIES

These can be supplied in colors, and contain many of the best sorts. Having lost the stakes and names makes it necessary to sell by colors only. These are all fine, vigorous roots, and will produce splendid plants and handsome flowers. 25, 35 and 50 cts. each.

JAPAN TREE PEONIES

The Tree Peonies grow in the form of a dwarf shrub, very free-flowering, blooming earlier than the herbaceous sorts, and while also perfectly hardy it is best to give them some protection, as they do not die down to the ground in winter. The flowers are very large, from 8 to 12 inches in diameter, and are of the richest and most delicate shades. Order by colors, as the Japanese names do not look good in print. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

In our severe Northwest climate, trees, shrubs and all other plants develop a wonderful strength and vitality. By our methods of propagation and cultivation, we increase these properties, and all growing things carry to their new locations the requisites for lasting success and perfect satisfaction. This is but part of the "H. & O. Service," which is doing so much for the beautifying of our home grounds.



Peonies always make an attractive corner in the garden



The delicate texture and beauty of the Irises have won for them the title of "The Orchids of the Garden." Whether planted in solid masses, or in small groups among the shrubs, they command instant attention

IRIS

NO garden is complete without a good selection of these lovely flowers. So many places are found where they can be used, and they are always attractive and welcome, blooming in early summer, before most of the shrubs. A good border flower for planting along paths, for grouping in beds along foundations or lawn walks, and very striking near rustic work, or in Japanese gardens. You can have blossoms from May until July, by selecting early and late sorts.

GERMAN IRIS

- Aurea.** Pure chrome-yellow. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.
- Bridesmaid.** Standards white, shaded silvery lilac; falls slightly frilled, soft lilac. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.
- Darius.** Standards lemon-yellow; falls purple, shading to pale yellow; large. 15c.; strong, 25c.
- Edith.** Standards light plumbago-blue; falls purple. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.
- Fairy.** Standards ivory, changing to white; falls white with pale violet veining. 25c.; strong, 50c.
- Florentina.** Standards and falls white, with faint lavender tint; large and fragrant. 15c.; strong, 25c.
- Her Majesty.** Standards lilac-pink; falls deep reddish lilac, with dark veinings. 35c.; strong, 50c.
- Julius Cæsar.** Standards amber; falls deep purple. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.
- Madame Chereau.** Standards and falls white, frilled violet. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.
- Pallida Dalmatica.** Strong, vigorous habit; large flowers; lavender, shaded blue. 35c.; strong, 50c.
- Penelope.** Standards white, speckled violet; falls white, veined reddish violet. 15 cts.; strong, 25c.
- Sappho.** Standards deep violet-blue; falls dark, velvety, royal purple. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Speciosa.** Standards lavender-purple; falls dark reddish purple. 25 cts.; strong, 35 cts.
- Unnamed Varieties, All Shades.** 15 cts., \$8 per 100; strong, 25 cts.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

- Commence blooming about the middle of June, and continue for five or six weeks. Many of the flowers measure from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and rival the orchids in their rich colorings.
- Blue Jay.** Fine azure-blue, freely mottled. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Eclair.** Largest white. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Mt. Hood.** Light blue, shaded darker. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Paragon.** Rich, velvety purple, center marked with orange. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Sakata.** Lavender-blue, with deeper veinings; minor petals ageratum-blue. 35 cts.; strong, 50c.
- Spotted Beauty.** Large size, double; silky white. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.
- Victor.** Violet-purple, with white veins. 35 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

SIBERIAN IRIS

- Blue.** Flowers similar to the German Iris. Clear, rich blue, but smaller; borne on long, slender stems in great profusion. Strong growers. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.
- White.** A fine, pure white form. 15 cts.
- Snow Queen.** Large, snow-white flowers carried on strong stems. An acquisition for our northern climate. Free bloomer. June. 25 cts.; strong, 35c.



The great trusses of the Phlox bend and sway in summer breezes

HARDY PHLOX

THE FINEST and most useful of the herbaceous plants. They succeed in almost any soil, or in any position, and flower throughout a long season. The plants remain in good condition for many years without attention, other than cultivating, and respond rapidly to improved cultivation and care. By a careful selection of the early and late varieties, and by cutting off the flower-heads as soon as the blossoms fade, it is possible to have Phlox in bloom from June until late fall.

Planting.—Phlox may be planted in the autumn, from the 1st to the 15th of October, so as to become established before winter; but when they are to be planted in conjunction with other perennials, wait until spring. Plant early, for Phlox puts out new growth as soon as the frost leaves the ground. Always mulch with well-rotted manure; this will be beneficial to the plants, both summer and winter.

The ground where Phlox is to be planted should be trenched a foot or more in depth, and a layer of well-decomposed manure placed in the bottom of the trench, which should then be filled very full with alternate layers of a few inches each of good top soil and manure. Whether planted in spring or fall, a mulch of old manure thrown around the roots will be of benefit to the plants. Phlox should be set out 18 inches apart, and if kept well watered will produce both individual blossoms and heads of bloom far larger than otherwise, and amply repay the extra trouble. It is a good plan to divide the clumps every three or four years, as overcrowding tends to reduce the size of the flower-heads.

Baron Van Dedem. A variety somewhat in the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses and its flowers are nearly twice as large. In color it is of a glistening scarlet-blood-red. 25 cts.; strong, 50c.

Beranger. Ground-color white, delicately suffused with rosy pink, with a distinct red eye; height medium. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large, crimson-carmine eye; very fine; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Caran d'Ache. Bright geranium-red, with old-rose shadings and white eye; very effective; height medium. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Champs Elysees. Intense, rich purple-crimson; medium. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Coquelicot. A fine orange-scarlet, with crimson eye; very fine; medium. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Dr. Konigshofer. Brilliant orange-scarlet, with dark blood-red eye. Finer and more brilliant in color than Coquelicot, and more compact. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Eclaireur. Brilliant rosy magenta, with lighter large halo. An excellent sort; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very large spikes, with flowers of quite a new color—light salmon changing to pink in the center. It is the best pink Phlox and the best of bedders. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Eugene Danzanvillier. Lilac, shading white. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.



Elizabeth Campbell Phlox



Hardy Phlox makes a brilliant show in the garden in late summer

HARDY PHLOX, continued

Frau Anton Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest pure white Phlox which has as yet been raised. It has a strong habit, and produces flowers of an enormous size and perfect form. 25c.; strong, 50c.

F. G. von Lassburg. Purest white; individual flowers very large. One of the best for massing; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

General Van Heutz. Brilliant salmon-red, with white center; very large heads; free bloomer; extra fine; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Goliath. A new, distinct variety of attractive appearance. It is of gigantic growth and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, producing large trusses, with flowers of a bright carmine, with dark carmine-red center. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Geo. A. Strohlein. Glowing orange-scarlet, with blood-red eye. Immense heads; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Hermine. The dwarfest variety in our collection, never exceeding 10 inches in height. Pure white flowers of good size; early. Unequaled for borders of beds. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Henri Murger. Large; pure white, with large carmine center; very fine; dwarf; fine for edging. 15c.; strong, 25c.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pure white, large-flowering variety. Very late; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

La Vague. Large flower, silvery rose, one of the finest; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Miss Lingard. Fine white; free bloomer. Early; begins flowering after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Medium. 20 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. A delicate lilac-rose, reminding one of some of the beautiful soft pink orchids. The flowers are very large and borne in panicles of immense size. Height tall. 15c.; strong, 25c.

Mrs. Arthur Baker. Fine salmon; very distinct; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best white for massing; immense flowers and a free bloomer. Medium height and season. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Madame Bezanson. Deep crimson; very fine; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Pantheon. Deep salmon-rose. Very large flower, light center; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret eye; very bright; tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Selma. It has a strong habit, and produces large trusses of very large, pink flowers, with cherry-red eye. 25 cts.; strong, 50 cts.

Tapis Blanc. Pure white. Immense flower-heads. Dwarf. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Richard Wallace. Cherry flowers with violet center. Tall. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Von Goethe. Pure clear pink with white eye; very fine; medium height. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Von Hochberg. The ideal crimson. The richest of its color. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Phlox subulata. An early spring-flowering type, which during the flowering season is a mass of bloom. An excellent plant for the rocky and border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

Rosea. Pink. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Alba. White. 15 cts.; strong, 25 cts.

Hardy Phlox, F. G. von Lassburg



Climbing Roses grow to their greatest perfection in the hardy garden

HARDY ROSES



ROSES—the name is an inspiration to garden-lovers—are justly classed among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them; in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement.

During the past few years, a larger number of new varieties of Roses have been introduced and sold which have no practical value in our climate. For this reason, we take great care to include in our lists only such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation, and are hardy. We have necessarily confined our descriptions to a few leading varieties.

When to Plant.—We recommend spring planting, as our winters are too severe for planting in the fall. Dormant plants should be set early. Our potted plants can be set as soon as danger of frost is past, and up to June 1.

Location.—Roses require a good warm location, where they will get sufficient sunshine.

Soil.—They will grow in any rich soil. A liberal supply of fertilizer, with good cultivation, will improve both flower and fragrance.

PRICES OF ROSES

Prices of all Roses, except where noted, are given in the table prices and are made for two-year, strong plants. We make prices for the dormant bushes, also for potted plants; those potted are the same size, but are started and can be planted with a ball of earth, thus assuring success under ordinary conditions. The dormant plants require a longer time to start.

	Each	10
2-year, strong dormant plants	\$0 50	\$4 00
2-year, strong potted plants	75	6 00

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-red, passing to bright, rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; a superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest and best.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant; very double.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form; flesh-color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; the foliage is handsome.

Fisher Holmes. One of the choicest of Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Bush is vigorous and produces superb blossoms freely. Color brilliant carmine-crimson.



Paul Neyron (see page 65)

Frau Karl Druschki (see page 65)



The joy of gardening can be fully realized with a bed of Roses like this

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Frau Karl Druschki. Flowers are very large; beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and very fine; one of the handsomest and most showy Roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown; of fine, free growth; a universal favorite.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; semi-globular; free bloomer.

Louis Van Houtte. Crimson-maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson Roses.

Madame Gabrielle Luizet. A magnificent pink Rose; very large and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy La France, which it resembles.

Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage; a free bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; fine form, very large; a strong grower and a free bloomer.

Flowers set in a whorl of leaves. One of the best white Roses.

Marie Bauman. Bright carmine-red; large and full.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry-carmine, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant and a free bloomer; a vigorous grower and hardy. Continues to bloom long after Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom.

Mrs. John Laing. One of the finest Roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satiny sheen; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. This magnificent Rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full; of a beautiful deep rose-color and delightfully fragrant; borne upon vigorous, upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

Prince Camille de Rohan. A velvety blackish crimson Rose, of deep, distinct shade; large, full; very handsome.

Ulrich Brunner. A Rose of beautiful form and finish, very striking from its color of brilliant cherry-crimson. The bush is vigorous, blooming continuously in the open air, and displaying its superb, glowing flowers on good stems.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, full, perfectly formed.

Crested Moss. Deep pink buds, with a mossy crest; exquisitely fragrant. One of the best.

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink, tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers, finely mossed.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush; large and vigorous.

William Lobb. Violet-red; a strong grower.



Madame Gabrielle Luizet



Prince Camille de Rohan



Gruss an Teplitz

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

EVERBLOOMING ROSES

Strong, 5-inch pot-plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Caroline Testout. One of the most popular and valuable bedding Roses; large, full, globular flowers of bright, satiny rose, with brighter center; very free and fragrant.

Clothilde Soupert. Fine for bedding out or pot culture. The flowers are very double and handsomely formed, with outer petals pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink.

Gruss an Teplitz. Scarlet, shading to velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage; especially valuable as a bedding Rose.

Hermosa. Daintily cupped flowers of pretty pink; a fine, fragrant old favorite that is always in bloom.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

La France. Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Creamy white; sweetly fragrant; very full and large flowers and large, pointed buds. Very hardy and continuous bloomer.

Killarney. Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink; fine large buds, long and pointed; blooms profusely throughout the season.

Le Progres. Buds golden, changing to nankeen and pale yellow as the flower expands; large, full, cup-shaped.

Maman Cochet. An extra-strong grower, producing its large buds and flowers in the greatest profusion; deep rose-pink, inner side of petals silvery rose; very double and exquisite in bud or when full blown.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot. A soft and delicate shade of nankeen-yellow, suffused with carmine; very long buds developing into large flowers of good substance. The color combination is very pleasing.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Few Roses attract so much attention as this beautiful French introduction. In color it is a distinct shade of Indian-yellow, which, as the flower expands, shades lighter toward the edges, making a splendid color combination, which is more decided in dry than in wet weather, the yellow shading sometimes disappearing almost entirely in extended periods of wet, cold weather; one of the freest-flowering varieties in our collection.

Richmond. Flower is of large size, magnificent color, rich velvety crimson and of exquisite fragrance; borne on long, stiff stems which carry extra-large, handsome foliage. Fine for forcing.

Souvenir de Catherine Guillot. Coppery carmine, shaded with yellow; an exceedingly rich-colored rose of great excellence.

YELLOW ROSES

Price, 2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double; bright yellow; showy and fine; blooms very early; one of the best of its color.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; semi-double.

Soleil d'Or: This Rose is the result of a cross between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is a fine, strong grower, producing superb, conical-shaped buds varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold shaded with nasturtium-red. The flower is full, large and globular, center petals well incurved.



Mrs. Aaron Ward, the brilliant Hybrid Tea

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Price, 2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Baby Rambler. This is practically a new "pocket edition" of the Crimson Rambler. Blooms every day the year round indoors, and all summer out-of-doors.

Lucida. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil and grows very rapidly. Has red stems and hips in winter.

Multiflora. Its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally great numbers of small, scarlet hips all winter.

Rubrifolia. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers.

Setigera. The typical Prairie Rose, with brilliant pink flowers. All modern landscape planters are now giving recognition to its merits and usefulness, by massing in picturesque hillside brambles; as borders to wildwood drives; as filling for dead corners, and with equal harmony, as a congenial mixer with shrubs, and in single specimens.

CLIMBING ROSES

Price, 2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty, which appeals to everyone. The flowers are of enormous size, 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens. These flowers are borne in immense bunches, and a large plant in full bloom is a sight not easily forgotten. They last in perfection a long time, and are followed by brilliant red hips or berries, which are carried late into the winter; and as the plant frequently retains its lovely green foliage until the end of November, it forms a beautiful decorative subject throughout the autumn months.

Crimson Rambler. The famous crimson-clustered climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large, pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty. Combined with the waxy pale green, red-veined foliage, the crimson mass of bloom makes an irresistible effect.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink, with flowers borne in clusters; full and double, with crinkled petals. The foliage stays on until winter. This is, without question, one of the very finest of all climbing Roses

Excelsa. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters. Intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet.

Lady Gay. The flowers in large, loose clusters are of a delicate cherry-pink, fading to soft tinted white. The effect of a plant in full bloom with the combination of pink and white flowers, is beautiful.

Philadelphia Rambler. An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, more double and of a light crimson.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red; large, compact and globular flower; blooms in clusters. Fine and a rapid grower.

Tausendschon. Its innumerable clusters of large flowers are first a soft pink, and later deepening to a brilliant carmine-rose.



The American Pillar grown in bush form



The most beautiful of all climbers, Dorothy Perkins



C. F. Meyer (see page 68)



RUGOSA ROSES

2-yr., strong, dormant plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Agnes Emily Carman. Flowers large, semi-double; fine in the bud state; rich, deep crimson. A remarkably free bloomer.

Blanc de Coubert. A hybrid variety of merit; flowers pure white, semi-double, fragrant.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. This variety always attracts much attention on the part of visitors to our nurseries. It is a strong, robust grower, with stout stems thickly beset with prickles. Flower clear, silvery rose, large and double; very fragrant.

Madame Georges Bruant. Very free-blooming white variety; a strong grower and blooms continuously; semi-double.

New Century. Large flowers, full and double, borne in clusters; bright, rosy pink, with red center; petals bordered creamy white.

Nova Zembla. This beautiful new Rose is a sport of the well-known Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. It is absolutely hardy; makes a fine bush, and flowers as early as its parent.

Rugosa rosea. An upright shrub, attaining 5 to 6 feet in height. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated; does not attract insects. Bears pink flowers and bright red hips.

Rugosa alba. The habit and foliage are similar to the above, but the flowers are pure white, single and fully as attractive in the bud as when open, with a most delightful fragrance.



Rosa Wichuraiana

WICHURAIANA, MEMORIAL or EVERGREEN ROSES

2-year, strong, dormant plants Each 10
\$0 50 \$4 00

Gardenia. Bright yellow flowers. Delightfully fragrant. One of the best.

Manda's Triumph. Flowers pure white, very double, produced in clusters of from ten to twelve.

South Orange Perfection. Similar to the preceding in growth.

Universal Favorite. Vigorous grower, with long, branching shoots that are covered with dense, bright green, shining foliage. Flowers are very double.

Wichuraiana. A low, trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth as closely as ivy, and forming a dense mat of very dark green, lustrous foliage. The flowers are produced in greatest profusion, and in clusters.

SWEETBRIER ROSES

The foliage is deliciously scented; the flowers are of the most beautiful tints and produced in great profusion; perfectly hardy.

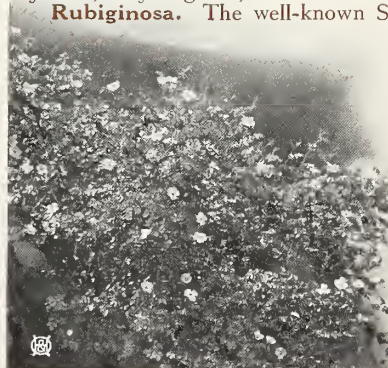
2-year, strong dormant plants Each 10
\$0 50 \$4 00

Amy Robsart. Robust grower and free bloomer. Beautiful deep rose-colored flowers.

Anne of Geierstein. Large, handsome, deep crimson flowers; graceful branching habit; delightfully fragrant.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, base of petals bright yellow; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Rubiginosa. The well-known Sweetbrier, with highly scented foliage, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.



Sweetbrier type of Roses

TREE ROSES

Our Tree Roses are grafted on hardy Rose-stalks, 4 to 5 feet high. We offer Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, Crimson Rambler and Baby Rambler. Fine, strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year.

Each 10
2-yr., strong dormant plants... \$1 50 \$12 50
2-yr., strong potted plants... 2 00 18 00



Type of our Tree Roses



Our carefully grown fruit trees and plants will produce a highly successful orchard with the least care.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT



THE growing of hardy fruits has been increasing from year to year, and with the improved methods and improved varieties, together with the growing of the trees in the sections where they are to be planted, so that they have become acclimated to our climate, insures success.

We do not offer an extensive list of fruits; our specialty is ornamentals. We grow all classes of fruits for our trade, but, as we cater to the ornamental more than the fruit trade, the demand for this stock is not so heavy. We have made an exhaustive study of this subject, and have selected only those varieties that are best adapted to the Northwest. Our stock of all the various fruit trees, vines and plants is in fine condition, well rooted, vigorous and free from all disease, and grown under the most improved methods, which

has been the secret of our success in this business, furnishing our patrons what they want and of the very best quality, at reasonable prices.

APPLES

Apples require a well-drained soil, and the location best suited is an east or northeast slope, with clay soil preferred to sand. Trees should be planted about 25 feet apart.

	Each	10	100
3 and 4 yrs., 5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 and 4 yrs., 5 to 7 ft.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
Extra size, 1 1/4-in. cal.....	1 50	13 00	
Extra size, 1 1/2-in. cal.....	2 00	18 00	
Extra size, 2-in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	
Extra size, 2 1/4-in. cal. and up.....	5 00	45 00	

APPLE NOVELTY

We have a stock of top-worked Apple trees, grafted with three and four varieties, such as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wealthy, Okabena and Patten's Greening, making it possible to get three and four varieties from the same tree. Such trees are just the thing for city lots.

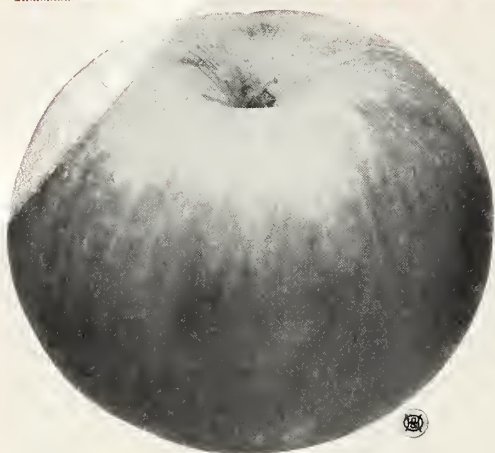
	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 7 ft.....	2 50	23 00
Specimens.....	4 00	

Anisin. A most valuable sort from Russia. Fruit of medium size, most excellent flavor, and keeps a long time in good condition.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit extra size, pale green, shading to white, beautifully striped; tender and juicy; highly esteemed for market and domestic use. One of the most profitable. August and September.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple



Wealthy Apple

APPLES, continued

Hibernal. This variety represents what is probably the hardest type of the Russian family, and is known as the standard of hardiness. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. Fruits large to very large, irregular in shape, greenish yellow, with dull bronze-red on sunny side. November to December.

Longfield. A free, upright-grower; fruit medium to large, yellowish green with red stripes. December to March.

Malinda. An exceedingly hardy variety, one of the very best in the entire list for the Northwest. Medium to large; rich yellow, with dull blush; white dots; flesh yellowish white, firm, subacid, crisp and juicy. A splendid cooking Apple. December to March.

Northwestern Greening. Fruit a pale green, sometimes tinted with a little red. Very large, and of excellent quality. One of the finest for cooking. March to April.

Okabena. A seedling of Wealthy, fertilized by Duchess. The fruit is medium in size, slightly flattened, very highly colored where exposed to the rays of the sun, resembling Duchess. The flesh is fine-grained. As an eating Apple it cannot be excelled.



Surprise Plums (see page 71)

Patten's Greening. A seedling of Duchess and equal to it in hardiness and productiveness. Fruit large, uniform size, pleasant acid, equally good for cooking or eating. One of the best for the Northwest. February to March.

Peerless. Minnesota origin. Fruit medium to large; yellowish green with stripes. Tree vigorous, grows upright; has been extensively planted. October to December.

Wealthy. Minnesota origin. Tree very hardy, an early and abundant bearer; fruit dark crimson in color; flesh crisp and sub-acid; white, tinted with red; quality second to none. The best commercial Apple for Minnesota. November to February.

Wolf River. Wisconsin origin. One of the largest Apples grown in the North; color yellowish green with stripes of carmine, very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white. Tree vigorous and fairly productive for a large Apple. October to January.

Yellow Transparent. Russian origin. One of the earliest of Apples; fruit medium; smooth, transparent skin, clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white and tender. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. July and August.



Crab Apples

CRAB APPLES

Prices same as Standard Apples

Early Strawberry. Tree a good grower, symmetrical, hardy; fruit size of Transcendent, red striped, excellent for eating.

Hyslop. One of the most popular of the Crabs, a good grower and very hardy; fruit large; deep crimson; flesh white tinted with red, an abundant bearer. September to November.

Minnesota. Hardy, medium grower; fruit large; color light with blush on sunny side; quality excellent. In size, beauty and keeping qualities it is the best. January to February.

Siberian. Fruit small, round; flavor sour and acid; excellent for jelly, but too small for other purposes. Tree is a good grower and handsome. October.

Whitney. One of the largest; glossy green, splashed with carmine; firm, juicy, pleasant; great bearer; excellent for cider. August and September.

PLUMS

The class of Plums we offer are those that are perfectly hardy. Many of the best varieties known as Japan and European sorts will not stand our severe climate, hence we offer only those that can be grown in Minnesota, known as the American type. Much improvement has been accomplished in recent



Stoddard Plums

PLUMS, continued

years by seedlings or crossing. Plums should be set in clusters so they will pollinize, as their blossoms are male and female.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
Specimens, 1½-in. cal.....	2 00	18 00	
Specimens, 2-in. cal.....	4 00	35 00	
Specimens, 2½-in. cal.....	5 00	45 00	

De Soto. Perfectly hardy; a splendid bearer; fruit very large; meat sweet, firm and juicy; red and yellow.

Forest Garden. Hardy; bears profusely; one of the earliest; size large, oblong; color mottled red and yellow; skin thin, juicy, sweet and rich.

Hawkeye. Very hardy and a strong grower. Fruit is not bothered with curculio. Large, mottled dark red; very attractive and of superior quality.

Surprise. This is considered the best of the native type of Plums. It is a seedling of Minnesota origin, and is by far the best and finest quality of any in cultivation, also the hardiest ever introduced. Fruit very large; skin medium thick, tender, bright red; flesh pale yellow; quality extra good. Trees are upright growers.

Stoddard. Fruit oblong, oval, large, with little or no cavity, short and stout stem; color pinkish red over yellow; skin thick, making a good shipper, flesh yellow, fairly juicy and of good quality; tree a vigorous, upright grower and very hardy.

Wolf. One of the very largest and a perfect free-stone. Excellent for cooking, or for serving with sugar and cream. Tree a good grower and very hardy.

CHERRIES

The Morellos are the only Cherries that are hardy in the Northwest, with the exception of some natives or crosses with the plum. The Morellos grow slow and are smaller trees and are commonly known as the Pie Cherry.

Prices of Cherries, except where noted

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
5 to 6 ft.....	75	7 00
Specimen trees.....	\$2 to 5 00	

Early Richmond. An exceedingly productive variety, fruit dark red of medium size; very early.

English Morello. Large, dark red, nearly black, tender, juicy and rich; tree dwarf and slender.

Montmorency. Large and finer than early Richmond, and one of the finest flavored Cherries grown. Tree strong, hardy and rapid grower, bears enormous crops.

Ostheimer. Large, nearly black when ripe; juicy and rich; fine for cooking and for market; late.

Vladimer. Of medium size; mildly acid; excellent. A Russian sort adapted for northern sections.

Wragg. Very similar to English Morellos, but said to be a hardier tree; originated in the West, and has proved entirely satisfactory.

Homer. A valuable seedling, originating in Minnesota, distinctly of the Morello type; fruit good size; flesh juicy, rich and of excellent quality; flavor similar to Early Richmond, color dark red. Has attracted much attention among Minnesota growers and is being planted quite extensively. 5 to 6 feet, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PLUM-CHERRY

Compass. This hybrid, a cross between the Miner Plum and the Sand Cherry, has been a great acquisition to the fruit growers of the northern states. While the quality of the fruit is not so good as the Morello type, it is much hardier and can be grown in any section of the Northwest or western Canada. The tree is very productive, will produce good quantities of fruit at two years old, and continues to increase as the tree grows older; it has a tendency to over-produce. Fruit bright red, same size as the Morellos but with large pit. Prices same as Plums.



Montmorency Cherries



GRAPES

Along almost any garden fence or walk, there is room for vines to furnish fruit enough for the family, from July to November. For such locations they should be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart and kept cultivated. We list the best varieties for this climate.

BLACK AND BLUE GRAPES



Campbell's Early Grapes

Beta. Originated at the Minnesota State Experimental Station. Is a cross between the wild Grape and Moore's Early. The berry is large, but quite acid, and not so good for eating as many of the others, but for pies, jelly, wine or grape-juice, it is fine. It is also a fine vine for trellis work, being perfectly hardy and requires no attention during the winter. Strong, 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Concord. Large, handsome, black Grapes; a very hardy, reliable and productive variety, succeeding everywhere, and one of the most popular market sorts. More largely planted than any other black Grape. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Campbell's Early. A fine new Grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round; black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection. Strong, 2 years, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Contains very little pulp and is very juicy, making it a most valuable variety for growing for wine or grape-juice. Vine grows strong and vigorously, with large foliage. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

RED GRAPES

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large; berries large, oval; pulp soft; flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Brighton. One of the most desirable of the early red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other Grape. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

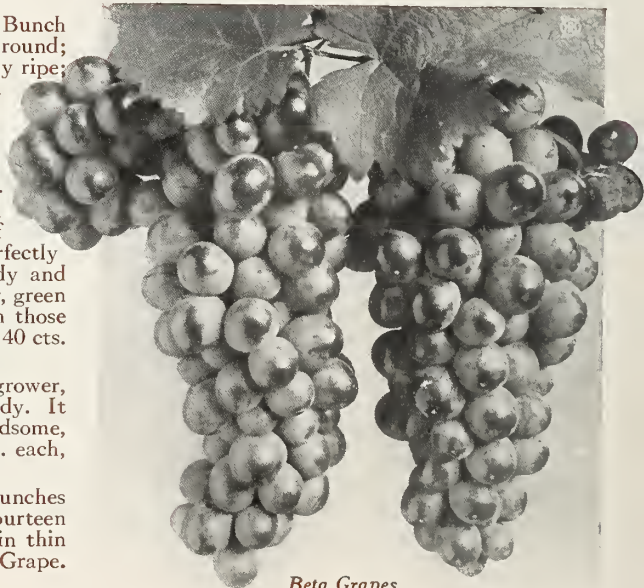
Delaware. Superior as a table Grape. Bunch medium, very compact; berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

WHITE GRAPES

Green Mountain (Winchell). Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1,400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Always a favorite with those who prefer white Grapes. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Moore's Diamond. Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark, healthy foliage, very hardy. It is a prolific bearer, producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Niagara. Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough. The most popular white Grape. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Beta Grapes



CURRENTS



Perfection Currants

A popular and profitable crop in a variety of soils. Its principal insect enemy, the currant worm, is easily kept in check by the liberal use of hellebore, applied immediately upon the first appearance of the worm. Plant 4 feet or more apart.

Prices, except where noted, strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$6 per 100; extra strong, 50 cts. each

Perfection, New. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large as or larger than the Fay, the clusters averaging longer. A great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, subacid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds. After three years' trial, this fruit was the first to receive the \$50 Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Black Naples. Very large; black; bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies. Strong grower and coarse leaves.

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect; short-jointed shoots.

Fay's Prolific. This Currant has been widely planted and has given general satisfaction, and is one of the best red Currants known. Fruit very large, bright red and of excellent flavor; enormously productive.

Long-Bunch Holland. One of the best late varieties; bush very vigorous and hardy; clusters very long; berries medium to large, bright red and good quality.

Victoria. Large; bright red; long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable for its lateness.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white, sweet, or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season.

European varieties are of large size and various colors. The green fruit is sent to the early markets and is profitable.

The best American Gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew; the curse of European varieties and their seedlings is mildew.

Downing. (American.) "The standard of excellence." Large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Houghton. (American.) Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive. Strong, 2 years, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$10 per 100.

Industry. (European.) Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of European varieties; fruit large, dark red, mild, subacid, sweet and good flavor; one of the best for market, either green or ripe. Less subject to mildew than the others. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Josselyn. (American.) Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter, when compared with any other Gooseberry in existence. The freest of all Gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Keepsake. (European.) The blossoms of this variety are well protected by foliage, so that it is sure to set good crops in any ordinary year. The fruit is very large, pale yellow, of good flavor. Strong, 2 years, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Pearl. (American.) The most prolific Gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The skin is strong and makes the berry excellent for shipping. A splendid variety for preserving, and is strongly recommended for pies and sauces. The color is light green and quality first class. Strong, 2 years, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.



Josselyn Gooseberries



RASPBERRIES

For field culture, Raspberries should be planted in rows 4 to 6 feet apart, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about 2 inches from the ground, and when grown 18 inches pinch off the ends, which will cause them to branch; repeat this when a new growth comes, to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood, leaving a round bush.

Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3 per 100, except as noted

RED AND PURPLE Raspberries

Columbian. A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm.

King. This is the best bright red variety under cultivation. It is also the hardiest and least affected by cold of the Raspberry family. Fruit of high quality. Fine for market and home use.

Loudon. A new red Raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Large, broadly conical; beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

St. Regis. Raspberries for four months! That's what you get when you plant St. Regis, the new everbearing variety. Moreover, they are not only Raspberries, but Raspberries of the very highest grade—in size, in brilliant crimson color, in firmness, in flavor. This has been aptly termed the "early-till-late" variety for it is the first red Raspberry to give ripe fruit, while it continues to produce berries without intermission until late in October. 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$5 per 100.



King Raspberries

YELLOW RaspBerry

Golden Queen. Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy and very productive. Ripens in midseason. No home garden should be without it.

BLACK Raspberries

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black Raspberry. Many specimens are from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}$ of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier.

Gregg. A hardy blackcap; one of the best market Raspberries grown. Very productive, the yield under good cultivation is enormous. Berries very large; quality good, firm in shipping.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense, early crops. Berries size of Gregg and of better color; jet-black, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and commands highest price in market.

BLACKBERRIES

The ideal crop for obtaining money returns from poor lands. Yet the cultivation of the vines should not be neglected, and liberal fertilizing should be accorded. Mulching is of great advantage, especially in poor soils. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the rows. Trim with a view to obtaining a crop of excellent berries from a few strong shoots to a plant rather than from many weak ones.

Strong plants, 15c. each, \$1 for 10, \$3 per 100, except Lucretia

Ancient Briton. This has proved one of the most profitable fruits for market growing. Plant hardy and very productive; fruit large and sweet.

Eldorado. New. This splendid variety is, perhaps, the best ever introduced. It stands when other varieties are winter-killed, and has never failed to produce enormous crops of its large, jet-black fruit, sweet and melting.

Snyder. One of the hardiest and best-known sorts grown in the West. Fruit large and of good quality. Early.

Stone's Hardy. Ripens a little later than Snyder and is very hardy.

Lucretia Dewberry. In size and quality this low-growing or trailing Blackberry equals any of the upright sorts. Its berries ripen before raspberries are gone, are large, soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core. May be grown over walls, trellises or rocky slopes, where there is no room for other berries. Strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$4 per 100.



Eldorado Blackberries

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry will grow in any good garden soil where the ground has been thoroughly prepared. For family use plant 1 foot apart in the row, the rows 4 feet apart, allowing only enough runners to grow so as to form a bed 3 feet wide. Cover the plants lightly in winter with leaves or litter, which should be removed early in the spring.

Those marked P have imperfect flowers and must be planted near the perfect-flowered kinds to insure fertilization.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

\$1.50 per doz., \$6 per 100

Americus. One of the best of the midsummer and fall bearers. All through August, September and October the vines are filled with ripe berries.

Forward. Fruit large, firm; dark red; round in form and never misshaped; best quality. Fruits from June to November. The best we have found, and the best in cultivation. \$2 per doz. \$10 per 100.

Progressive. This variety has been tried for a number of years, and found to be one of the most productive. Fruits heavily in August and September, bearing an abundance of Strawberries out of the regular season.



A typical plant of Everbearing Strawberry

STANDARD STRAWBERRIES

Strong plants, 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$7 per 1,000

Brandywine. One of the very best which has been fully tested. Growth strong and healthy, and fruit large; medium to late.

Gandy. On rich, heavy loam the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best-shipping, long-keeping, very late Strawberry.

Senator Dunlap. A large, regular and attractive berry, deep red, and exceedingly firm in substance and excellent in quality. One of the very early sorts and continues in bearing nearly a month.

Warfield. P. Great beauty, firmness, earliness, productiveness and vigor make this berry most popular. Superseding other varieties for canning, distant shipments and general marketing.

Wm. Belt. Berries very large, conical, bright red, of good flavor. Very fruitful. Medium to late.



Senator Dunlap Strawberries

VEGETABLE ROOTS

Borders and beds of these plants are common in many gardens; they are usually weedy and neglected. A better way to grow both family and market crops is to set the roots 15 to 18 inches apart in rows. Spread the roots of Asparagus out well, firm the soil about them and leave the crowns about 2 inches below the surface of the soil.

ASPARAGUS

Strong, 2-year roots, 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100

Columbian Mammoth White. Produces numbers of great, thick, white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, deep green shoots, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crowns.

Palmetto. In great markets this Asparagus sells at top prices, on account of the great size and beautiful appearance of its stalks.

RHUBARB, or PIE-PLANT

Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100

Linnæus. Leaf-stalks large, tender, juicy; produced quite early.

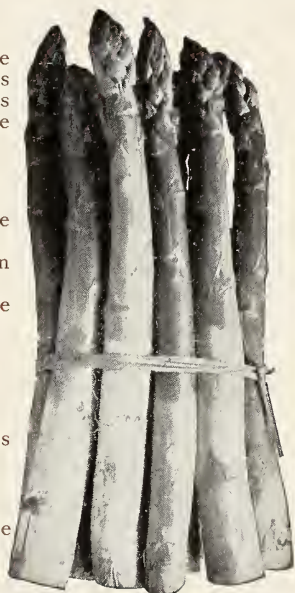
Queen. The extra-large, tender stalks are a decided pink color, and delicious for canning or cooking. A very strong-growing sort.

HORSE-RADISH

Those having compared the freshly dug to that already prepared can appreciate its value. 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

MINT

The well-known garden Mint for sauces and seasoning. \$1 per doz.



Asparagus



Our retail store, "The Home of Flowers," is one of the largest establishments in the United States

The Home of Flowers

Our Flower Department



FLOWERS are the Most Beautiful Gift of Nature, and appeal alike to people of wealth and culture as well as to those who are not so favorably situated. Everybody loves flowers. *The proper arrangement of flowers* is a study in itself, quite distinct from the growing of them. Many a good florist can grow flowers to perfection, but is unable to arrange them to give the best effect. It is our constant aim and study to properly arrange flowers so that they will be shown to the best possible advantage. By long experience, and studying color combinations and arrangements, it has become an art with us, and we are always pleased to give our customers the benefit of our experience. A diamond set in a lead ring would still be a diamond, but its chief charm would be lost by its unsuitable surroundings. So with flowers—the chief charm can be completely lost by inharmonious arrangements.

Our Store is the largest cut-flower store in America, and the best equipped west of New York City. Its dimensions are 50 by 150 feet, with a basement of the same size. In connection with the store we have a conservatory 50 by 60 feet, for displaying decorative and flowering plants, and an office 30 by 30 feet. Our store is open during the week from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.; on Sundays and holidays from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. We can be reached by telephone or telegraph night or day, and can ship promptly on any train wanted.

Every Variety of Cut-Flowers known to the trade is handled by us in season, and a force of twenty-five clerks is kept busy attending to customers and filling orders. *In the shipping department*, only the best and most approved methods are employed. Old stock is never shipped out; only fresh-cut blooms are used for shipping purposes. All express shipments are taken direct by our messengers to the depot, the train time on all labels being plainly marked. By long experience we have learned just how to pack flowers so they will reach their destination in the best possible condition, no matter whether it be in the coldest days of winter or the hottest days of summer. We ship to all parts of the country adjacent to St. Paul, our territory including western and northern Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, eastern Montana, South Dakota, and northern Iowa, while quite frequently we ship to more distant points in Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and Nebraska, as well as to Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

We Do Not Recommend Sending Flowers by Parcel Post, as the mails are too uncertain. Where customers wish flowers shipped by parcel post, we will pack them in the best possible manner and deliver to the post office in good condition, but will not be responsible for their arrival at destination. We always recommend shipping by express, and will send in that manner unless otherwise requested.



devoted to the distribution of cut-flowers for all purposes, and all kinds of plants for home adornment

Bridal Flowers

Bouquets for brides and attendants are made up in a variety of ways and with a great assortment of flowers. We issue a special catalogue of these bouquets, which we shall be pleased to mail on request. Our long experience and our expert artists in this department enable us to put out the latest creations for bridal parties.

Party and Reception Flowers

We employ a large corps of experienced clerks, who study the wants of our patrons and the latest styles in flowers and bouquets. Our party bouquets are up-to-date productions in the flower-world, and are carefully arranged, whether the order is large or small.

Funeral Flowers

We make a specialty of lodge emblems and designs, such as Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workmen, etc. Many of the beautiful floral emblems seen at the funerals of prominent citizens in the Northwest have been designed by us. We make any desired emblem on short notice, and guarantee satisfaction. We keep a complete stock of wire frames for this purpose at all times.

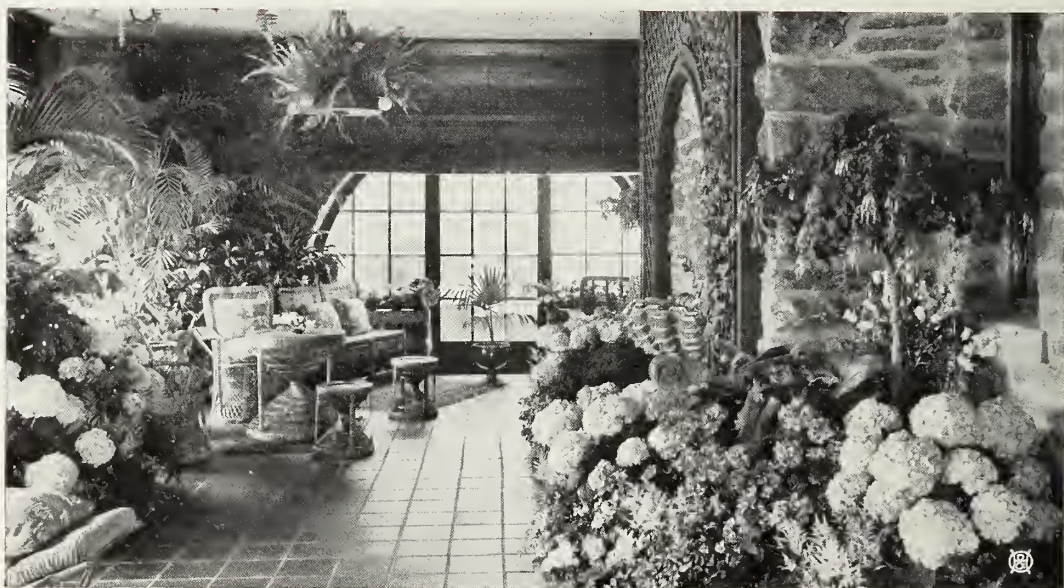
Flowers Delivered Anywhere at Any Time

Through The Florists' Telegraph Association (a mutual arrangement with the leading florists of the country), we are enabled to deliver flowers in all the leading cities of the country, and also in any town where there is an express office, on short notice. Where time will permit, letters can be written with no extra expense to the customer; but where time does not permit, telegrams will be sent at the expense of the customer. "Night letters" are recommended for this purpose, as fifty words can be sent for the regular day rate for ten words, so that the expense is trifling. Our customers who wish to surprise and please their friends in distant cities, or on board steamships about to sail, can rely on their orders being executed promptly and in the best possible manner.

Price-Lists

Monthly price-lists of loose flowers are issued throughout the year, as prices and varieties vary from season to season. Complete price-lists of funeral designs, wedding flowers, party flowers, etc., can be had on application. In writing for one of these price-lists, be sure to state definitely which one you desire. Where time will not permit of correspondence, kindly state the purpose for which flowers are intended, and the price you wish to pay, and your order will be filled with the best flowers possible and in the most up-to-date manner.

IMPORTANT to Flower-buyers. There are no mail deliveries (except special delivery letters) in St. Paul on Sundays or holidays. Persons sending mail orders to reach us on those days should attach Special Delivery stamps to their letters and thus avoid disappointment and delay. If there is any doubt about your letter reaching us in time, you had better telegraph or telephone.



Interior of sun parlor showing decorative plants and appropriate furniture

DECORATIVE PLANTS



WE DESIRE to state the fact that, while we are nurserymen and landscape architects, we are also florists, having the largest ranges of glass in the Northwest, and the largest and most attractive retail flower-store in America—known everywhere as "The Home of Flowers."

Large quantities of decorative plants are grown and imported by us. We supply them in all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. With plants we can furnish all necessary decorations in vases, boxes, pedestals, jardinières, fancy and ornamental baskets—in fact, everything for the decoration of sun-parlors, piazzas, lawns and interiors of homes or buildings. Our Palms, Ferns, Araucarias, Rubber Plants, etc., are unsurpassed in the

Twin Cities. We shall be pleased to have you inspect our stock. We do not offer plants to send by mail. Our stock is large and select, giving immediate results, and we pack carefully and ship by express.



Araucaria excelsa

Ananas sativus variegatus (Variegated Pineapple).

This is one of the most beautiful variegated-foilage plants in cultivation, not only for the greenhouse or conservatory, but also as a plant for room decoration. The leaves are from 1 to 2 feet long, with a central band of bright green, broadly margined with rich creamy yellow. 4-inch pots, \$1.50 each; 6-inch pots, \$4 each.

Aralia elegantissima. Handsome plants for the warm conservatory and for exhibition purposes. Finely divided, metallic green foliage. \$2 each.

Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). The most beautiful of all tender evergreens, admirably adapted to house culture, as it is not affected by gas or dust; one of the finest for table decorations. Its deep green, feathery foliage is arranged in whorls rising one above the other at regular distances. \$1 to \$3.

Asparagus plumosus nanus (Lace Fern). Graceful climbing Asparagus, with beautiful, bright green, feathery foliage. 25 cts. to \$1.

A. Sprengeri. Has coarser foliage than Plumosus, and grows in long, exceedingly graceful sprays of rich green. Invaluable as a decorative plant, for hanging-baskets, pots or window-boxes. 25 cts. to \$1.

Aspidistra variegata. Foliage striped with white. A charming variegated plant; no two leaves alike. Will stand all sorts of neglect and abuse and grow rapidly. \$1.50 to \$3.



Hydrangeas in tubs give a wonderful touch of beauty to the home (see page 80)

DECORATIVE PLANTS, continued

CROTONS. For beauty of form and richness of coloring these charming plants cannot be excelled. They are equally as well adapted for outside bedding as for interior decorations. We can supply the leading varieties. \$1 to \$5.

C., Lord Walseley. Long, narrow, recurving foliage, which colors to a very bright rosy crimson. \$1 to \$1.50.

DRACÆNA indivisa. Long, graceful foliage; extensively used in vases. Stands full sun exposure and grows very vigorously, its long, slender foliage setting off other plants. 75 cts. to \$2.

D. terminalis. Brilliant crimson foliage, suffused and marked with pink and white. One of the most beautiful pot-plants for home adornment. Grows rapidly. \$1 to \$1.50.

HANDSOME HOUSE FERNS

Adiantum Croweanum. The hardiest Maidenhair Fern for home culture. Its peculiar, broad leaves and thin, wiry stems create an effect not possible with other sorts of ferns. 25 cts. to \$3 each.

A., Gloriosa (Glory Fern). An easy-growing form of that most beautiful of all Maidenheads, *Adiantum Farleyense*, which, on account of its special requirements in atmospheric and temperature conditions, has been limited in its cultivation to specialists. This new variety, which is identical in every particular, has a stronger constitution and may be successfully grown under the same conditions, and makes a most delightful house plant. 50 cts. to \$3.

Asplenium Nidus-Avis (Bird's Nest Fern). Fine, glossy, undivided fronds, which grow in a whorl, and form a nest-shaped center, which gives it its popular name. \$1 to \$5.

Cibotium Schiedeii. A very valuable Fern, with graceful, drooping light green fronds. One of the most desirable of the valuable Tree Ferns in cultivation. \$2.50 to \$10.

Cyrtomium falcatum (Holly Fern). Broad, dark, glossy green foliage; very ornamental, and quite different from other house plants. 15 cts. to \$2.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern). This variety has proved immensely popular as a house plant, on account of its graceful, robust habit and splendid durability. 50 cts. to \$5.

N., Roosevelt. A new type of the Boston Fern, but grows more compact and is a great favorite. Its fresh, green fronds are very graceful. \$1 to \$3 each.

N. Whitmanii. This is commonly known as the Ostrich-Plume Fern, with finely divided, feathery fronds. \$1 to \$2.50.

Miniature Ferns. In all the choicest varieties for Fern-dishes. 2½-in. pots, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz.

Our collection of Ferns is one of the largest in this country, and we can furnish nearly any variety in various sizes.



Aspidistra variegata (see page 78)



Roosevelt Fern (see page 79)

FICUS • Rubber Plant

Elastica. The well-known India-Rubber Plant; nothing better for room decorations. Its dark green, shiny foliage is always handsome, and it withstands excessive heat and dryness without injury. 75c. to \$2.50.

Pandurata. The most distinct Rubber Plant ever introduced. Its gigantic, broad, leathery, rich dark green leaves make it a fascinating house plant, and it is not affected by gas. Fine specimens, \$3 to \$5.



Whitman's Fern (see page 79)

DISTINCTIVE PALMS

Cocos Weddelliana. The most graceful of the smaller-growing Palms. Admirable for fern-dishes and table decorations. 35 cts. to \$1.50.

Kentia Belmoreana. The Kentias are the hardiest Palms. They are of slow growth and are less affected by the dust and dry atmosphere of the house than any others. This variety is of a dwarf, spreading habit with fine rich foliage. \$1 to \$10. Large specimens in tubs. Prices will be quoted on application.

PANDANUS Veitchii (Screw Pine). One of the finest decorative plants for the house, with long, gracefully curving leaves, broadly striped with creamy white on a green ground. This variety makes a charming table decoration when its pot is hidden by vines or other greenery. The Pandanus requires about the same treatment as the dracæna, but is better adapted to culture in the living-room than is that plant. \$1.50 to \$5.

Kentia Forsteriana. This splendid variety is very similar to Belmoreana, but is of stronger growth and broader, heavier foliage. \$1 to \$10 each. Large specimens, prices on application.

Phoenix Ræbelenii. This beautiful Palm, certainly the most graceful of all the Palm family, was discovered in China a few years ago. The plant is of vigorous growth, and as hardy as a Kentia. Exceedingly admirable as a house-plant. \$1 to \$10. Specimens, \$25 to \$50.

HANGING-BASKETS

For a beautiful and artistic effect, nothing equals a well-filled basket of Ferns and other decorative plants. Baskets filled with these grow more beautiful each week, and are more satisfactory than with blooming plants. \$2 to \$10.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS OTAKSA

This type of Hydrangea is used for porch-steps, or it can be set along walks, drives, etc. It is not hardy and must be kept in tubs, which can be placed in large vases, and there is nothing quite so effective for decorative effect, as the blooming season extends through most of the summer. After through blooming, cut back and set tubs away in a cool part of the cellar. In the spring, when the weather begins to warm, give a good soaking of water and continue watering freely until they start to grow.

This is the variety that is used so extensively at the Atlantic seashore resorts, producing immense heads of

flowers, usually pink in color, throughout the entire summer. We have a grand lot of plants specially prepared for summer flowering that will make a handsome display. Specimens in tubs, \$3 to \$10.



Palm (Kentia Belmoreana)

Our House Plants, as shown on this and other pages, are of the same "H. & O. Quality" which distinguishes all our productions, adding much beauty to a home.



Phoenix Ræbelenii

BAY AND BOX TREES

FOR decorative purposes, these stately evergreens have attained great popularity. Every formal garden—Colonial or Italian—and every home or building constructed along classic lines, requires the Bay and the Box to complete their dignified settings. Adapted for roof-gardens, hotel and theater foyers, store openings, and large halls for public gatherings, wherever formal decorations can be introduced effectively. The trees withstand cold to the frost-point, and dust and darkness.

Years of careful training in Europe have developed our very choice specimens, shaped in standard and pyramidal forms. We are pleased to suggest suitable settings to our customers. If there is a large hall, porch, piazza or terraces, entrances, steps, balustrade columns, or a formal garden, these trees are

not only essential, but their dark green, thick, glossy foliage adds unusual attractiveness and quiet beauty to the entire picture.

There are many forms of these trees; the Bay trees are grown in pyramids, limbed from the tub up, tapering to a point, making a true-shaped pyramid.

BAY TREES (*Laurus nobilis*)

Purchasers desiring fine, well-shaped Bay trees at reasonable prices will do well to investigate or examine our stock, as we are the largest importers in the Northwest, and we have in stock at all times good qualities of all sizes including extra-large specimens.

STANDARD FORM

Diameter of Tops	Pair
22 to 24 in.....	\$18 00
26 to 28 in.....	22 00
28 to 30 in.....	25 00
32 to 34 in.....	30 00
36 to 40 in.....	40 00
Extra-large Specimens.....	\$75 to 150 00

PYRAMIDAL FORM

Height	Pair
6 to 7 ft.....	\$30 00
7 to 8 ft.....	40 00

SPECIMEN COLUMNS

These are specially grown, and will be found to be the very finest obtainable. \$125 to \$150 per pair.

BOX TREES

These plants are sheared in compact, pyramidal and globe forms, and make very beautiful specimens. Box trees are desirable for the same purposes as the Bay trees, while not so expensive. Nothing is better for the open porch and formal garden, planted either in tubs or the open ground.

BUSH PLANTS

Height	Each	Doz.
15 to 18 in., without tubs.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
18 to 20 in., without tubs.....	1 50	15 00

ROUND or BALL-SHAPED

	Pair
15-in. heads, with tubs	\$15 00
18-in. heads, with tubs	18 00
21-in. heads, with tubs	22 00
24-in. heads, with tubs	27 50
30-in. heads, with tubs	40 00

PYRAMIDS

Height	Pair
2½ ft., with tubs ..	\$8 00
3 ft., with tubs	10 00
3½ ft., with tubs	12 00
4 ft., with tubs	15 00
4½ ft., with tubs	18 00
5 ft., with tubs	25 00
5½ ft., with tubs	30 00

CYPRESS TUBS

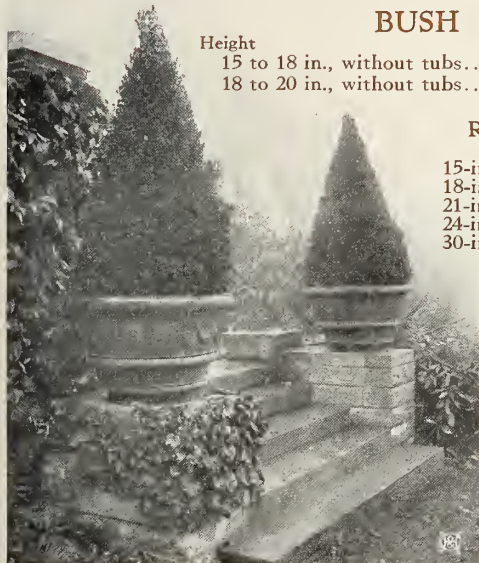
These are made of best quality cypress, are used for all kinds of plants, and are everlasting. \$1 to \$5 each, according to size.



Bush-form Box



Pyramidal Box Tree



Pyramidal Box adds to the dignity of an entrance



Standard-form Bay Tree

LAWN FURNITURE AND SETTINGS

We can supply your lawn and garden with everything to make it attractive and beautiful. We have every facility for erecting Pergolas, Summer Houses, Rustic Screens, Bridges and Seats, in the most artistic fashion. We have Garden Seats of all descriptions, Urns, Vases, Sun-dials—in fact, anything needed to make your garden “different” and delightful. A private or a public park is incomplete without Rustic Bridges, Houses, Screens, etc., where hardy vines can clamber unrestricted. If you have a country place or city garden, a Pergola is a charming acquisition, affording clematises and roses splendid support about the classic columns.

Sun-dials give a charm to the formal garden that invariably carries one back to the fragrant atmosphere of prim old colonial gardens. Within squarely clipped hedges are geometrically shaped beds, and grass, gravel, or brick walks that lead inevitably to the quaint Sun-dial in the center.

SUN-DIALS

These are constructed in many different ways, and we can supply either the plain wooden pedestal with a bronze dial or one made from granite or marble with brass dial. Prices will be quoted on application, but you should give us an idea as to your requirements.



Italian Garden Seat

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| No. 1. Height 20 inches, length 57 inches, width 18 inches..... | Each \$20 00 |
| No. 2. Height 18 inches, length 60 inches, width 19 inches..... | 25 00 |

POOLS, or LILY-PONDS

These are constructed of reinforced concrete or brick, and can be designed to fit the location. We will make designs and specifications for them, with bid for construction.

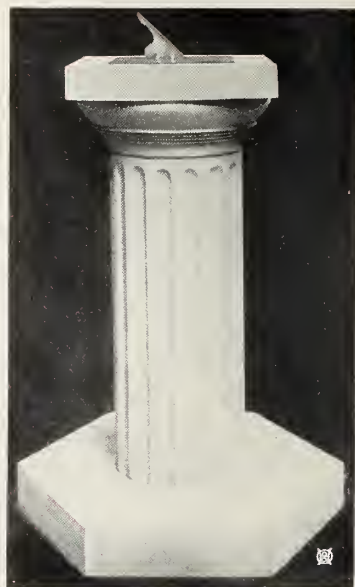
GARDEN SEATS

This heading suggests a wide range of settings, and it is wise to get suggestions as to what is best suited. It is impossible to make prices unless size or type is known.

RUSTIC WARE

We will be pleased to design any style of Rustic Ware you may desire.

Rustic Chairs, plain.....	Each \$5 00
Rustic Rockers, plain.....	7 0
Rustic Seats, plain.....	10 00
Rustic Birch-Bark Bird-Houses, \$3 to 8 0	
Rustic Hanging-Baskets.....	\$1.50 to 3 00



Sun-dial on cement pedestal

No. 1. Cement, fluted or plain. Height 41 inches, width of top 18 inches, base 13 inches. Complete, without dial, \$35 each.

No. 2. Height 41 inches, width of top 19 inches, base 13 inches. Without dial. \$35 each.

Dials furnished at from \$10 to \$40 each.

ITALIAN SEATS

Made of reinforced cement; ornamental, and most appropriate for formal gardens.

Each



Concrete Lily-ponds make a charming spot in the garden



Italian Terra-cotta Vase

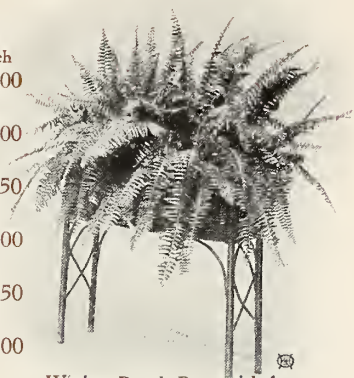


Oak Plant-tub, with legs

Pottery Porch Pots, Plain. 10 inches.....\$1 50
 Pottery Porch Pots, Plain. 12 inches..... 2 00
 Pottery Porch Pots, Plain. 16 inches..... 2 50
 Pottery Porch Pots, Plain. 20 inches..... 3 00

WICKER WARE

	Each
Wicker Window Boxes, Rustic..	\$5 to \$10 00
Wicker Window Boxes, without handles, 24 inches.....	3 00
Wicker Window Boxes, without handles, 30 inches.....	4 50
Wicker Window Boxes, without handles, 36 inches.....	5 00
Wicker Window Boxes, with handles, 24 inches.....	4 50
Wicker Window Boxes, with handles, 30 inches.....	5 00
Wicker Window Boxes, with handles, 36 inches.....	6 00
Wicker Window or Porch Boxes, self-watering, with handles, 24 in..	\$6 00
Wicker Window or Porch Boxes, self-watering, with handles, 30 in..	7 00
Wicker Window or Porch Boxes, self-watering, with handles, 36 in..	8 50
Wicker Window or Porch Boxes, self-watering, with handles, 42 in..	10 00
Wicker Porch Baskets, low, for 11-inch pots.....	6 00
Wicker Porch Baskets, height 24 inches, for 11-inch pots.....	12 00
Wicker Porch Baskets, height 27 inches, for 12-inch pots.....	16 00
Wicker Porch Stand, height 30 inches to 36 inches, by 10 inches..	13 00
Solid Oak Tubs, on legs, heavy brass trimmings, highly finished, for 9-inch pots.....	6 50



Wicker Porch Box, with ferns

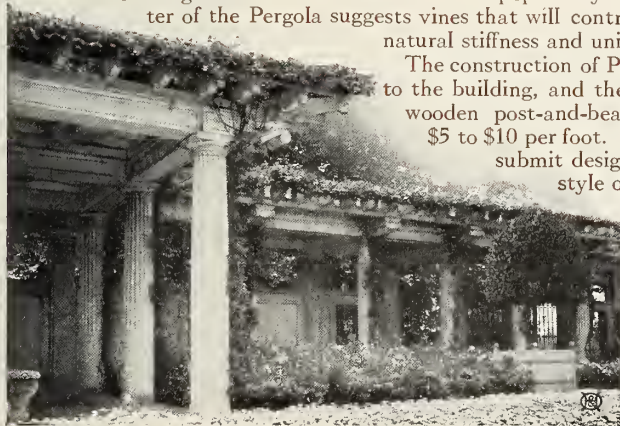
VASES

Gray Stone Ware, new style, durable for outside or inside. Plain, 14 inches.....	5 00
Figured, 14 inches.....	7 00
Figured, 24 inches.....	20 00
Italian Terra-cotta Vases, highly figured; 16 in.....	5 00
Italian Terra-cotta Vases, highly figured; 18 in.....	7 00
Hammered Brass, highly figured, Chinese design. 16 inches.....	20 00
Hammered Brass, highly figured, Chinese design. 18 inches.....	30 00

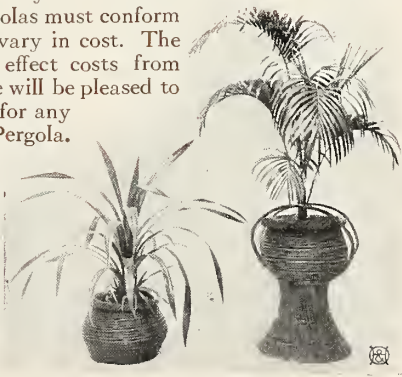
PERGOLAS

The growing popularity of the formal garden has aroused an increased interest in every feature that tends to add to its attractiveness. Of these the Pergola is one of the most beautiful, and forms such an admirable covering for a favorite walk that its popularity is readily accounted for. The very character of the Pergola suggests vines that will contribute to the picturesque, and overcome the natural stiffness and uniformity.

The construction of Pergolas must conform to the building, and they vary in cost. The wooden post-and-beam effect costs from \$5 to \$10 per foot. We will be pleased to submit designs for any style of Pergola.



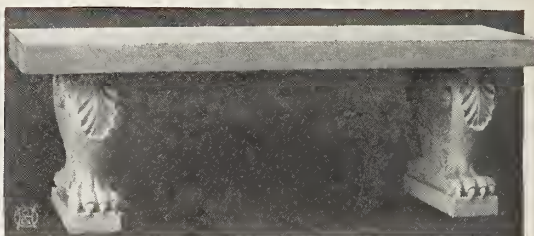
Concrete Pergolas are most impressive and lasting



Wicker Porch Baskets



No. 557



No. 191



No. 376

GALLOWAY TERRA-COTTA

The Galloway Potteries have the reputation of making the best product for garden material, and their designs are the very latest the market affords. We are their representatives in the Northwest, and we shall be pleased to send a fully illustrated catalogue on request.



No. 583

- No. 376 Fruit-Border Vase
- No. 378 Fruit-Border Vase
- No. 583 Lanti Vase
- No. 557 Flower-Box
- No. 191 Palmetto Bench
- No. 547 Bird Font
- No. 571 Bird Font
- No. 508 Gazing Globe

11 inches high	18 inches wide	10 inches broad	Each
15 inches high	24 inches wide	13 inches broad	\$5 00
21 inches high	31 inches wide	16 1/2 inches broad	27 00
9 inches high	10 in. x 34 in.		12 00
Top, 17 in. x 54 in.			
36 inches high	27 inches wide	19 inches broad	30 00
15 inches high	24 inches wide	12 1/2 inches base	35 00
52 inches high		12 3/4 inches base	13 50
		12 inches broad	45 00



No. 547

GARDEN FURNITURE

We can supply Garden Seats, Tables, Chairs, and all accessories for the garden or lawn, and if you will take up with us their location we will advise. Those living out of the city should send us photographs of their grounds, so we may be able to advise which will "fit" the position, and harmonize.



No. 571



No. 508



Our strong-growing Cannas will soon form a bed like this

CANNAS

We call attention to our fine stock of Cannas—offered in best varieties, 4-inch pots, 12 to 18 inches high, ready to plant, and saving much time. All our stock is grown in this way. We make a specialty of choice bedding plants, and beg to refer to thousands of the most beautiful lawns in the Twin Cities and other cities in the Northwest, where our plants are used.

Allemania. 5 feet. Orchid-flowering; green foliage. Outer petals are bright scarlet, with a broad yellow border, the inside beautifully mottled and variegated.

Austria. 5 feet. Orchid-flowering; green foliage. Large flowers, 6 to 7 inches across; pure golden yellow.

Beacon. 4 to 4½ feet. Green foliage. Moderate-sized flowers of rich cardinal, in great masses.

Brilliant. 4 feet. Green foliage. Pure golden yellow flowers with two curling petals of fiery red.

Buttercup. 3 feet. Green foliage. Flowers pure buttercup-yellow. The best yellow Canna in existence.

Comte de Sachs. 4 feet. Green foliage. Flowers are clear crimson-scarlet, very bright, and borne well above the foliage. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Express. 2½ feet. Green foliage. Flowers bright scarlet-crimson. Excellent for bordering.

Florence Vaughan. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Flowers rich golden yellow, thickly spotted with bright red.

Gladiator. 5 feet. Green foliage. Flowers intense yellow, spotted with bright red. This is one of the most remarkable varieties we have ever introduced. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Gladioflora. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Remarkable for the unusual shape of the flowers, which look like large gladioli. Petals are rounded and so wide they overlap each other. Color is crimson, changing to carmine-rose, edged with gold. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Hungaria. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Flowers large and borne in trusses of enormous size, well above the foliage. Color is La France pink, with satiny sheen. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

J. D. Eisele. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Flowers bright vermillion-scarlet overlaid with orange. A fine bedder.

Julius Koch. 4 feet. Dark green foliage. Flowers composed of four broad, well-rounded, large petals and of the most brilliant blood-red. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Bronze foliage, with brownish green stripes, large, thick and leathery. Flowers large; bright orange-scarlet, streaked with crimson. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Louisiana. 3 feet. Green foliage, edged with bronze. Flowers are very large and silky, borne well above the foliage. Color is vivid scarlet; one of the finest orchid-flowering Cannas.

Meteor. (Wintzer's.) 5 feet. Green foliage. One of the most brilliant Cannas, of a rich, glowing, deep crimson. Each plant produces five or six trusses of bloom, which flower constantly all summer. Undoubtedly our best red, and one that will always be in the front rank. 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

Minnehaha. 4 feet. Bronze foliage. Blossoms are extra large and borne in great clusters; petals are long, gracefully curved and have wavy edges. The color reminds one of a dainty, transparent sea-shell, deepening through shades of gold and cream to a center of peachblow-pink. The foliage harmonizes charmingly with lovely, delicately colored flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Mont Blanc Improved. 3½ feet. Green foliage. Almost pure white. This is the predecessor of Blanche Wintzer, introduced in 1913. For ten years it has held the field as the largest, near-white Canna in existence.

Prince Wied. 3 feet. Dark green foliage. Flowers of extra size, borne in massive clusters, and of a fiery, velvety blood-red. One of the best red Cannas of dwarf growth. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. 3 feet. Green foliage. Beautiful red, bordered with golden yellow. Very popular.

Wawa. 3 feet. Green foliage. The color of this Canna is an indescribably lovely soft pink, and the medium-sized flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, upright stems.

West Grove. 4½ feet. Green foliage. Flowers are large, well formed, and the color is an attractive, rich coral-pink.

Wyoming. 7 feet. Purple foliage. One of the most majestic Cannas. Blossoms orange-colored, true orchid-shape, with large, rounded petals, that flutter in the breeze like silken flags.

Prices of Cannas, except where noted, 4-inch pot-plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.



Bedding plants at St. Joseph's Academy

BEDDING PLANTS

Our list of varieties has been carefully revised, and only plants of value and that are easily grown are submitted for your selection. Our success in growing fine plants is noteworthy, and our plants are known throughout the entire Northwest as being the best that can be produced, and always give entire satisfaction. Varieties marked with a star (*) are especially adapted for bedding purposes. Those marked with two stars (**) are best for borders. All marked with a double dagger (‡) will be in bud or bloom at time of shipping.

Full and complete list of Bedding Plants Ready May 1

Abutilon (Flowering Maple). * White, yellow, pink. 3-inch pots, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$12 per 100.
A., Variegated. 3-inch pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.
Achyranthus. ** Red-and-white leaves. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
Ageratum, Blue Perfection. * Bright blue. 3½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
Alternanthera. ** Dainty foliage plant for carpet bedding. 2½-inch pots, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
Alyssum, Little Gem. ** Dwarf; for edging. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon). * Pink, white, red, yellow. 2-in. pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
Asters. One of the most popular flowering plants. Strong seedlings, 25 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.
Begonia Rex. Begonias are invaluable for house culture; they make excellent plants for baskets or vases. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
B. gracilis luminosa. * Pink, one of the choicest bedding sorts. 3-inch pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.
B., Gloire de Chatelaine. * A brilliant pink bedding sort. 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
B., Vernon. ** Flowers beautiful, deep rose. 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
B., Tuberous-rooted. * Dormant bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Plants, 4½-inch pots, 35 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
Caladium (Elephant's Ear). * A fine, subtropical plant. 4-inch pot-plants, 12 to 18 inches high, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.
Calendula, Orange King (Pot Marigold). * 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
Candytuft, White. ** Indispensable for cutting. 3½-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.
Cannas. See page 85.

Cardinal Climber (*Quamoclit hybrida*). A beautiful and brilliant annual climber; a strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 30 feet or more; fern-like, lacinated foliage; a blaze of fiery cardinal-red flowers from midsummer till frost. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Carnations. † Red, pink and white. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
C., Margaret. * Assorted colors. 2-inch pots, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
Celosia (Cockscomb). * New-plumed varieties. 2-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.
Centaurea candidissima (Dusty Miller). ** Silvery white leaves. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.
Chrysanthemums. Our list contains the most improved sorts. 2½-in. pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.
Cobæa scandens (Cup-and-Saucer Vine). Rapid-growing climber. 3½-in. pots, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.
Coleus. ** Separate or mixed colors. 2½-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.
C., Mammoth-leaved. * 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.
Cosmos, Early Dawn. * Large-flowering; very early; lavender. 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
Dracæna. Good for center of beds or vases. 5-inch pots, 75 cts. each; 6-inch pots, \$1 each.
Echeveria (Hen-and-Chickens). ** Used for carpet bedding. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.
Feverfew. * Double, white flowers. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.
Forget-me-not. * 3-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
Fuchsias. † For window pot-plants or shady spots in the garden. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

BEDDING PLANTS. continued

Geraniums.* Our selection contains the best and latest improved varieties. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

G., Helen Mitchell.* Of recent introduction and one of the finest bright red sorts; heavy trusses. 4-inch pots, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

G., Ivy-leaf.* Desirable for porch- or window-boxes. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

G., Nutmeg.* Scented foliage. 3-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

G., Rose, or Sweet-scented. 3-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

G., Silver-leaved.* Leaves edged white. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

G., Skeleton-leaf.* Deeply cut, fragrant foliage. 3-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Heliotrope.* Small, fragrant, blue flowers in clusters. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Ice Plant. Dwarf, trailing annual. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Ivy, English. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; large plants in 6-inch pots, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

I., German. Fast-growing; good for baskets. 3½-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Lantana.** 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Lilies. Potted plants, nicely started, from 8 to 10 inches, of the following: **Album, Auratum, Rubrum.** 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Lobelia.** Small, deep blue flowers. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

L., Trailing. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Lonicera (Honeysuckle). Fine for boxes or vases. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Marguerite Daisy.*† Standard sorts, white and yellow. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M., Queen Alexandra.*† White flowers 2½ to 3 inches wide. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

M., Mrs. F. Sanders.*† Double, pure white, 3 inches in diameter. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

M., Yellow (Paris Daisy).*† 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Mignonette.* 3½-in. pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz.

Minneapolis Vine. 4-in. pots, 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

Moonflower Vine (*Ipomœa maxima*). Pure white flowers. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.* 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Pansies, Mixed.†** 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Pelargonium (Lady Washington Geranium). 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Petunias, Single.*† 3½-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

P., Single, Large-flowering, Fringed.*† 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

P., Double.*† Fine sorts. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Phlox Drummondii.* 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Pyrethrum aureum (Golden Feather).* 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Ricinus (Castor Bean). This plant has enormous leaves. 4-inch pots, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Salpiglossis.* A great favorite among the annuals. 2-inch pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Salvia, Bonfire (Scarlet Sage).* Effective for bedding. 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S., Zurich.* New. Dwarfest and earliest; constantly in bloom. 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride).* The beautiful flowers come in all shades, and borne on long stems. 2-inch pots, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.

Stock, Ten Weeks (Gilliflower).* 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Tradescantia (Wandering Jew). Green and variegated. 4-inch pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Verbenas, Assorted Colors.** Free bloomer. 2½-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

V., Lemon. Pale green fragrant foliage. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

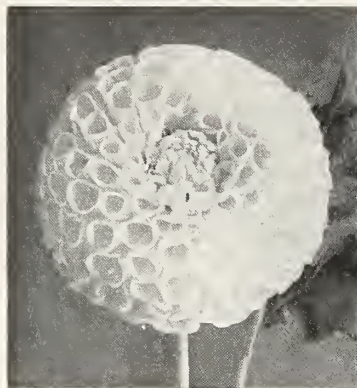
Vinca, Variegated. For vases or for trailing over the edge of window-boxes. 3½-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

V., Green. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Zinnias.* Popular summer-flowering annuals. 3-inch pots, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.



The kind of ornamental planting possible with our Bedding Plants—Coleus, Cannas, etc.



Show Dahlia



Cactus Dahlia



Decorative Dahlia

DAHLIAS

Cultural Notes.—Select a well-drained position, where they will receive the benefit of the sun the greater part of the day. As to soil, they are not so particular, except that it should not contain too much clay; should such be the case, add coarse sand or coal-ashes. The soil must be worked deep and a good application of fertilizer added. Stable manure is the best.

The planting of dormant bulbs in this vicinity should be about May 15 to 25. Green or growing plants should not be set until after all danger of frost is over, which is about May 25.

Special List. About April 1 we will issue a Special List of Dahlias, which will include the best new sorts and the desirable standards. Our collection of Dahlias is the largest ever offered in the West.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

This type of Dahlia is characterized by long, narrow, pointed and twisted petals, giving the layered flower a very striking appearance.

Ægir. Rich, warm cardinal-red; twisted petals.

Countess of Lonsdale. Pleasing blending of salmon-pink and amber. Free-blooming.

Earl of Pembroke. Bright plum.

Else. Beautiful yellow center, deep rose at tips.

Flora. A true white; large flowers on strong stems.

Floradora. Blood-red; a remarkably free bloomer.

General Butler. Rich velvety maroon, white tips.

Kriemhilde. Brilliant pink, shading to white.

Master Carl. Bright amber; perfect flower.

Prince of Yellows. Rich canary-yellow.

Standard Bearer. Rich scarlet; free bloomer.

Any of the above varieties, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100. One each of the above for \$3

SHOW DAHLIAS

The following have the large, round, full-flowered characteristics of the Show class. They are either solid colors, edged or tipped lighter or darker.

A. D. Livoni. Fine clear pink; free-flowering and perfect form. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Grand Duke Alexis. Ivory-white; large, massive flower, tinted rose. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Princess Victoria Louise. Pure canary-yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Queen of the Yellows. Clear primrose-yellow; of fine form. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Red Hussar. Brilliant cardinal-red; of perfect form. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Storm King. Very early; profuse bloomer and one of the best whites. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Snow Queen. Fine white, with large flower. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

One each of the above seven varieties for \$1.40

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

This class comprises those that depart from the formal rounded type of the Show class, but do not have the twisted petals of the Cactus type.

C. W. Bruton. Bright yellow; one of the best. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Mme. Van den Dael. Soft rose center, shading to white. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Orange King. Rich orange-scarlet. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Perle (Perle de la Tete d'Or). Glistening pure white; fine for cut-flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Souvenir de Gustave Douzon. Brilliant orange-scarlet; free-bloomer. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Sylvia. Soft pink center, shading to white; fine for cutting. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Wm. Agnew. A rich, dazzling carmine-red. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

One each of the above eight varieties for \$1.50

NEW CENTURY SINGLE DAHLIAS

These are of the free-branching habit, flowering early and profusely throughout the season. Flowers 4 to 6 inches across, on long stems.

Crimson Century. Rich, velvety crimson.

Pink Century. Delicate, soft pink.

Scarlet Century. Brilliant scarlet.

Twentieth Century. Rosy crimson, the flowers change lighter as the season advances.

White Century. Pure white, with large petals.

Price of the above Single Dahlias, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. One each of the above five varieties for \$1.15

DAHLIAS IN FINE MIXTURE

Comprising many of the very best varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



Gladioli are flowers for real companions—day after day you enjoy their unfolding petals and dainty colors

QUALITY GLADIOLI

USE a sandy loam, but if this is not to be had, use soil that is well drained. The soil should be well fertilized with stable manure, plowing or spading the earth in the fall and scattering the manure; in the spring, work the fertilizer into the soil. Other fertilizers are good, but we prefer manure. Planting should be done from May 1 to June 1, making plantings from ten days to two weeks apart, extending the blooming season. Large bulbs should be planted about 6 inches deep, the smaller sizes from 3 to 4 inches deep. Appropriate places for planting Gladioli are along borders, with peonies, or with clumps or borders of shrubbery. We are large growers of these bulbs, and have the best selections to be had, using large quantities of the cut blooms for our select flower trade.

NEW AND RARE SORTS

- America.** Soft flesh-pink; in coloring and makeup resembling the orchid; one of the best for cutting or bedding; strong grower. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Attraction.** Rich crimson, with pure white center and throat. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.
- Augusta.** Pure white, with blue anthers. A lovely variety. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Baron Hulot.** Deep violet-blue; well-opened flowers. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.
- Brenchleyensis.** The most effective scarlet for massing. 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Europa.** Pure snow-white; large spikes. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Empress of India.** A rich, dark red; one of the best of recent novelties. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.
- Glory of Holland.** White, with slight tinting of pale pink; anthers of delicate lavender. Blossoms large. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Halley.** Early-blooming; large, well-opened flowers of delicate salmon-pink. \$1 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.
- Klondyke.** Clear yellow, with vivid maroon blotch. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Liebesfeuer.** A new red of Brenchleyensis shade, but much larger flower, with soft salmon blotch in throat. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Lily Lehman.** A pure, glistening white, with just a tint of pink on tips of petals. Matchless in form and coloring. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.
- Mrs. Francis King.** A striking shade of light scarlet or flame-color; effective both in the border or when cut. 8c. each, 75c. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Niagara.** A light crocus-yellow, throat shaded deeper. Large, open flowers on a strong spike. For color, texture and keeping qualities this Gladiolus is one of the very best. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

- Panama.** This new pink has created such a sensation on account of its large, wide-open, wax-like flowers of glowing mauve-rose. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Princeps.** Rich scarlet, with intense shadings; broad white blotches across the lower petals; unusually large. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.
- Queen of the Yellows.** A recent introduction from Holland; large; clear yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.
- Wm. Falconer.** A grand pink sort; immense flowers and spikes. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.
- Willy Wigman.** Large, wide-open flower. A beautiful blush-tint, with long, bright tulip blotch on lower petals. One of the most attractive Gladioli on the market. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

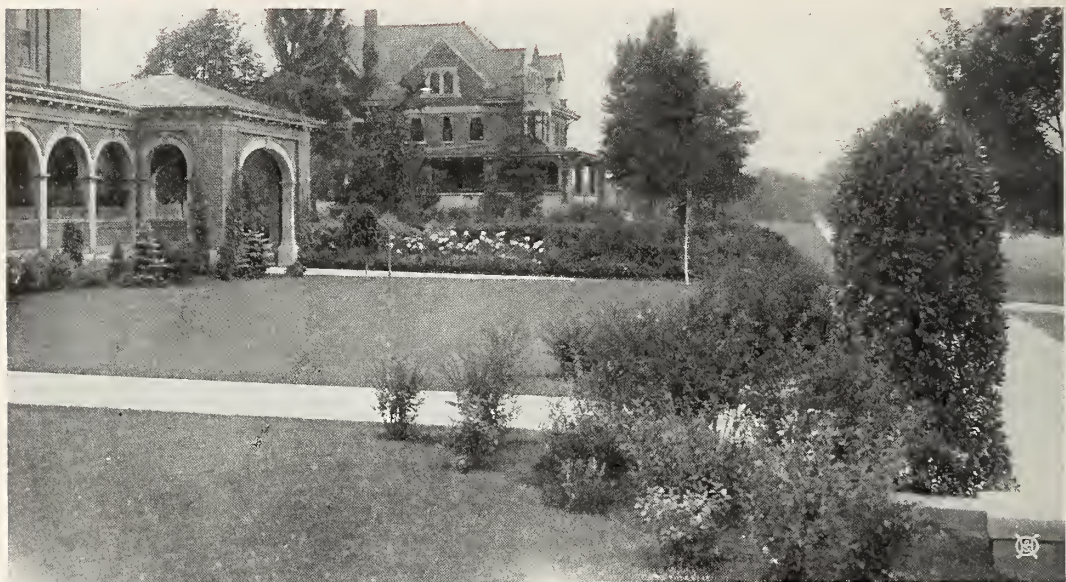
GOLD MEDAL MIXTURES

These mixtures contain all the best varieties, as well as the new hybrids, and give the most striking results.

- Gold Medal Mixture No. 1.** All the rich shades of scarlet, blood-red, rose, amaranth and similar shades of color. 50 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100.
- Gold Medal Mixture No. 2.** Contains all the delicate shades of pink, rose, etc. Especially good for cutting. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.
- Gold Medal Mixture No. 3.** Contains all the best shades of the two mixtures, including new blue, heliotrope, lilac and similar tints. This is the most popular of all mixtures and should be included in your spring planting. 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

STANDARD MIXTURE

Contains good varieties of all colors, and will give general satisfaction. 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.



A properly made Lawn enhances the beauty of the home and the plantings

VELVET-SOD LAWN SEED



ONE of the most essential parts of the country place and suburban home is a properly made and well-kept lawn. We have made careful study of the grasses required for best results, and the formulas of our various grass mixtures are based upon these experiments.

The days of laboriously making lawns from sod are rapidly passing away. Good lawns are now made from *good grass seed*—the essentials are a careful blending of varieties adapted to producing a thick turf with velvety appearance. Each variety in this composition has a special purpose; some make strong, fibrous roots, that take hold on the earth and hold it in position; others, of a creeping nature, quickly fill up the vacant spots; yet other sorts are used for their color value, besides kinds that are able to withstand heavy or excessive rains. Our Velvet-Sod Mixture is composed of the best, strictly pure seeds of hardy lawn grasses from America and Europe. It quickly produces a permanent lawn of rich green and luxuriant growth. If you need grass seed for only a small city yard, or a large lawn of acres, use this mixture.

The preparation of soil must be thorough before seeding. Either plow or spade so that every foot of earth is stirred; then smooth until a perfect grade is secured and the soil well pulverized. If not rich, it should be fertilized in advance of seeding. Work the fertilizer thoroughly into the soil, so it will not require additional enriching for several years.

Seeding should be done when the wind is quiet—usually in the early morning. Select a day, if possible, just before a rain, if water is not at hand. A good plan is to cross-seed, so that no spots will be missed. After sowing, rake the seed into the soil lightly, and roll evenly.

QUANTITY OF SEED TO SOW.—One pound of our lawn grass seed will sow 10 x 20 feet, or 200 square feet. This is heavier than recommended by many seedsmen, but practical experience in making lawns in our landscape department has taught us to use sufficient seed, and the best that can be obtained.

VELVET-SOD MIXTURE

Our Velvet-Sod Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a very few weeks. The seed roots deeply, enabling the lawn to withstand severe drought, and maintaining its beautiful, rich green the entire season. This mixture is no doubt the cheapest lawn seed offered, not on account of the price, but more on the point of high quality and quantity of actual seed to the bushel, which contains twenty pounds of the best kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We know our mixture to be among the best on the market, and we ask our patrons to carefully consider this before placing their order. The weight of this mixture shows its extra-high

quality, and it is entirely free from chaff of every kind. Our practical experience as landscape gardeners has taught us the best Lawn Grass Mixture for parks, cemeteries and private grounds. Lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75, bus. (20 lbs.) \$5.

CAPITAL CITY MIXTURE

This mixture is admirably adapted to all uses, but the quality of the seed is not so high as our Velvet-Sod Mixture; but, for ordinary sowing, will answer the same purpose and we know it is equal to any other mixture on the market. It will make a close, beautiful sward in a short time. Lb. 25 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25, bus. (20 lbs.) \$4.



Our Special Lawn Fertilizer produces a permanent lawn of rich, luxuriant green

SHADY-SIDE MIXTURE

Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places; for sowing in such places, we recommend the use of this Shady-Side Mixture. It will produce quickly an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special mixture are only those that are well adapted to growing in the shade. Lb. 35 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$3.25, bus. (20 lbs.) \$6.

GOLF-LINK MIXTURE

This mixture is composed of grasses best suited for golf-links, and is the result of careful experiments, as well as careful watching for several years of practical results on golf-links sown with our grass seeds. By the use of this mixture, and with proper care and attention, the finest links can be rivaled. Lb. 30c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75, bus. (20 lbs.) \$5.

PUTTING-GREEN MIXTURE

The hardiest and finest low-growing grasses are contained in this mixture. It produces a beautiful and lasting turf calculated to withstand hard wear. Lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2, 10 lbs. \$3.75, bus. (20 lbs.) \$7.

TERRACE MIXTURE

A special mixture of grasses for sowing on terraces and hillsides, producing spreading roots, thus preventing heavy rains from washing out. It will withstand drought and exposure, and thrive on shallow soils, and at the same time produce a rich green lawn throughout the season. Lb. 30 cts., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$2.75, bus. (20 lbs.) \$5.

WHITE CLOVER

The best variety for lawns, as it forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. It is also valuable when mixed with grass seed for pasture. Sow in spring at the rate of six pounds to the acre when sown alone; half the quantity when sown with other grasses. ½ lb. 30 cts., lb. 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.50.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is rated as the finest permanent pasture grass. Especially suited to meadows and rich lands. It is the grass of the famous and fertile limestone soils of Kentucky, and is no less a favorite all through the northern states. A perfect lawn grass. Lb. 25c., 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.25, bus. (20 lbs.) \$4.

SPECIAL LAWN FERTILIZER

Ordinary stable manure contains the desirable chemical plant-foods. However, it has serious drawbacks, being disagreeable to handle, ill-looking and decidedly odorous, also contains much weed seed. All of these objections are obviated in the use of our Lawn Fertilizer. If the lawn is in fair condition, rake off the dead grass and leaves in the early spring, and scatter broadcast over the surface, then wet it down thoroughly so that the strength is carried to the roots of the grass. The first application should be made early in spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground, at the rate of 25 lbs. to every 1,000 square feet. 5 lbs. 30 cts., 10 lbs. 50 cts., 25 lbs. \$1, 100 lbs. \$3, 200 lbs. \$5.50, 500 lbs. \$12.

Bone Meal. One of the best fertilizers known. As a lawn dressing it is unsurpassed. Should be applied at the rate of one pound to fifty square feet of lawn. Very lasting in its effect. 5 lbs. 25 cts., 50 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$3.

Nitrate of Soda. Not a substitute for other manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants, producing a very quick growth. 5 lbs. 40c., 20 lbs. \$1.50, 100 lbs. \$6.

Evergreen Lawn Fertilizer. A highly concentrated chemical fertilizer containing all the food elements necessary to grow grass. This fertilizer is absolutely pure, and can be applied in powder or liquid form. On lawns, use 1 lb. to 100 square feet. ½-lb. box 25 cts., 12-lb. can \$2.

LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS

Our long experience has convinced us that the quality and practicability of the Lawn and Garden Tools we recommend are the essentials of making gardening a pleasure. Our stock contains tools and equipment of all descriptions that simplify the work of the garden. As to quality, we have only the best. We select only the highest grades of the various tools, which makes our assortment complete and the standard of quality the best.

GENUINE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS

These Lawn Mowers have given such general satisfaction in the past that we recommend them as the best Mowers made.

Style A, High Wheel. Constructed of fine steel throughout. It is the easiest-running mower of its size. The mechanism is so arranged as to make it very easy-running. Has 10-inch drive wheels, cylinder has four blades; diameter of cylinder $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, train of three gears and double ratchet, making both wheels drivers. For durability it is unsurpassed.

No.	Width of cut	Weight	Each
A 15	15 in.	70 lbs.	\$12 00
A 17	17 in.	72 lbs.	13 50
A 19	19 in.	74 lbs.	15 00
A 21	21 in.	78 lbs.	16 50

Style K, High Wheel. Unexcelled for fine work and well made. Has 10-inch drive wheels, five blades, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cylinder; geared on both sides, single pinion; light-running and cuts smoothly. Its principles of construction are so evenly balanced as to make it very durable.

No.	Width of cut	Weight	Each
K 14	14 in.	63 lbs.	\$7 25
K 16	16 in.	66 lbs.	8 00
K 18	18 in.	72 lbs.	8 75
K 20	20 in.	75 lbs.	9 50

Style E, High Wheel. The best Mower, made of iron and steel. Has 10-inch drive wheels, four blades, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cylinder, train of three gears, double ratchet, making both wheels drivers. Has a solid frame. The cylinder box caps can be taken off and cylinder removed without disturbing the frame of the mower.

No.	Width of cut	Weight	Each
E 15	15 in.	74 lbs.	\$9 00
E 17	17 in.	76 lbs.	10 00
E 19	19 in.	81 lbs.	11 25
E 21	21 in.	82 lbs.	12 50

Style C, High Wheel. Has $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch drive wheels, cylinder has four blades, diameter of cylinder $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Single pinion, and geared both sides.

No.	Width of cut	Weight	Each
C 14	14 in.	53 lbs.	\$6 25
C 16	16 in.	59 lbs.	7 00
C 18	18 in.	63 lbs.	7 60
C 20	20 in.	65 lbs.	8 30

Style A Mower, with grass catcher



Philadelphia Lawn Mower and Trimmer



PHILADELPHIA LAWN TRIMMER

The Philadelphia Lawn Trimmer has all the excellent qualities of the Philadelphia Lawn Mower. It has but one drive wheel, and is specially adapted for mowing close to the edge of sidewalks and fences, around trees or in corners where it is impossible to reach with a mower. \$5 each.

EAGLE PHILADELPHIA HORSE MOWER

Made with added weight of iron for strength, increased diameter of cylinder for draft, and large shafting and journals for durability. Has patent adjustable boxes for taking up the wear of journals, wrought-iron front and back girths, making the frame solid; cutting cylinder is stationary; bed knife is adjustable to cylinder; blades are riveted to the spindles.

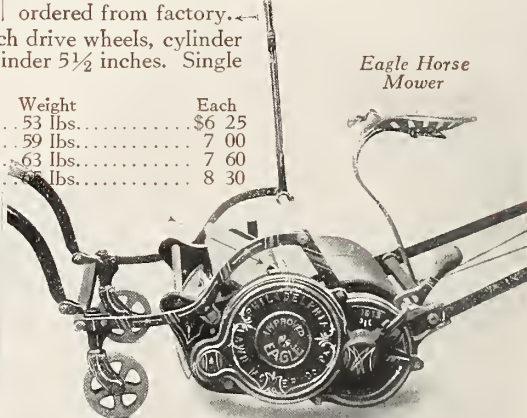
Five cylinder blades; height of driving roller 14 inches; diameter of cylinder $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Equipped with seat, shafts and side-draft attachment. No reduction is made without seat and shafts.

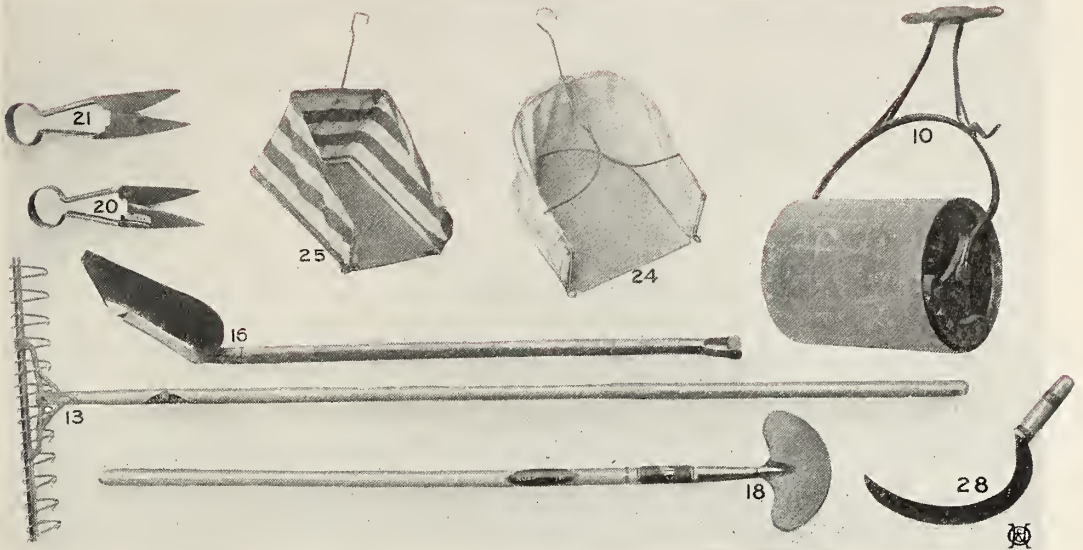
Width of cut	Weight	Each
30 in.	645 lbs.	\$100 00
35 in.	670 lbs.	125 00
40 in.	710 lbs.	150 00

This machine is not carried in stock but has to be ordered from factory.

Eagle Horse Mower



SAINT PAUL, MINN.



A well-kept lawn is the pride of everyone, and can be secured only by using high-grade tools adapted to the work

LAWN ROLLERS

Rolling will eliminate 50 per cent of your lawn troubles. Rolling will eradicate weeds, keep grass from dying, and promote even growth.

No. 10, Water-Weighted, Dunham Roller Bearing. This Roller is weighted with water to the desired weight. The roller bearings make it extremely easy-running. With counterbalancing weights attached to handle. This is absolutely the most practical Roller on the market.

	Diam.	Length	Weight	Weight filled with water	Weight filled with sand	Each
No. 10, HW 2.....	14 in.	20 in.	120 lbs.	260 lbs.	360 lbs.	\$12 50
No. 10, HW 4.....	18 in.	24 in.	135 lbs.	360 lbs.	560 lbs.	14 50
No. 10, HW 6.....	24 in.	24 in.	185 lbs.	560 lbs.	860 lbs.	18 50

Cast-Iron Roller. Weight 125 lbs., with 4-ft. handle. \$15 each.

LAWN RAKES, No. 13, Wire. Has 24 teeth, tinned metal heads and sockets; reversible. 50 cts. each.

LAWN EDGE TRIMMERS

No. 16. The most perfect implement for edging a lawn. Makes the trench or edge of lawn uniform. Easy to operate, and well made. 85 cts. each.

No. 18, Turf Edger. Polished steel; solid shank: for edging flower-beds, shrubbery and around trees. 4-ft. handle. 60 cts. each.

GRASS SHEARS

No. 20. Fine steel, polished, hardened and tempered. Blade 5½ inches. 50 cts. each.

No. 21. Blade 6 inches. 75 cts. each.

No. 22. Fine steel, polished; the best round blade, 5½ inches. \$1 each.

GRASS CATCHERS

Easy-emptying. Heavy duck sides, galvanized steel bottom, frame and hook. Can be attached or detached instantly. Projections on bottom prevent grass from slipping.

	Adjustable to size mower	Each
No. 24, G 10.....	12 to 18 in.	\$1 25
No. 24, G 12.....	18 to 22 in.	1 50

No. 25, Perfection. Adjustable to fit mowers from 14 to 20 inches; made of fine-quality striped duck, with heavy galvanized iron bottom and heavy galvanized wire frame, making it adjustable to different widths. 65 cts. each.

No. 28, Grass Hooks. Superior-quality steel blade, well made. 40 cts. each.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

Something new in the way of a Lawn Sprinkler

THE FIN DE SIECLE B

This Sprinkler is not set in the center of the lawn you wish to sprinkle, but on the side, therefore you avoid having to wet your feet in changing its location. It also prevents watering the sidewalk, and perhaps the street, and incidentally saves water, as it sprinkles only the desired lawn.

No. 35 BD. Will cover an oblong space, 10 by 40 feet. \$2 each.

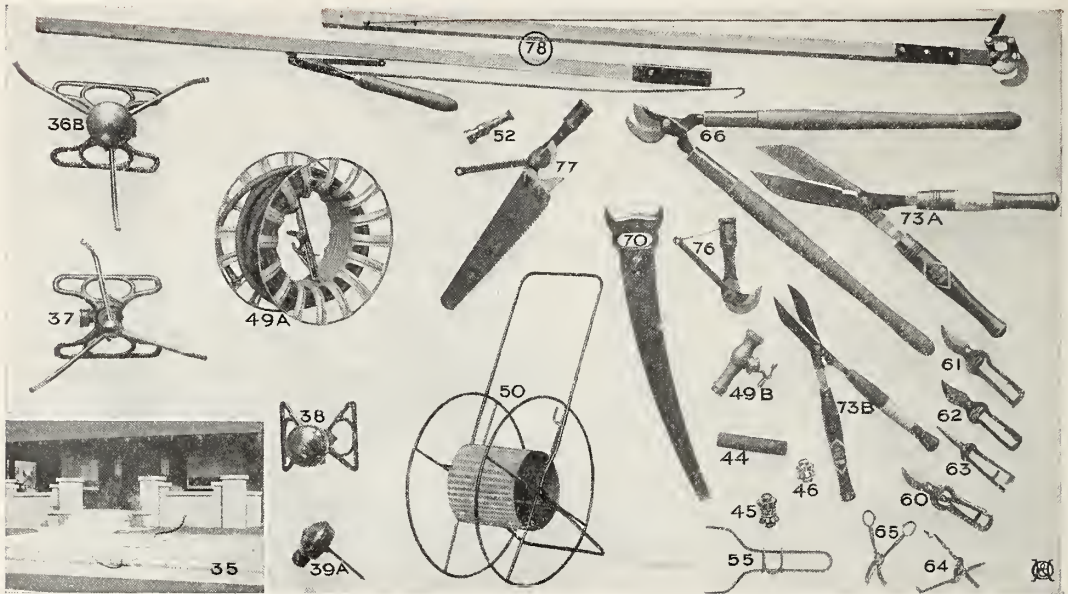
No. 35 BF. Will cover a square space of 22 by 22 feet, which places the Sprinkler at one corner of the square. \$2 each.

No. 35 BJ. Will cover an oblong space of 800 square feet, or 20 by 40 feet. \$2 each.

These Sprinklers are constructed of brass, and have been thoroughly tested. They will solve your sprinkling troubles.

MAID OF THE MIST, No. 36 B. An elegant combination Sprayer. Has large, oval spray cover, which is instantly removable, in addition to the revolving arms. Nickel-plated arms, spray cover cup and bearing. Highly polished extension ferule. Black enameled base. An extremely attractive and satisfactory Sprayer. Weight, 3 pounds, 6 ounces. \$2 each.

No. 36 C. This is identical with the Maid of the Mist, except that it has a longer standard and slightly longer arms. Especially desirable where the water-pressure is good. Shipping weight 6½ pounds. \$2.50 each.



LAWN SPRINKLERS, continued

THREE-ARM WHIRLER, No. 37. Standard-size arms; nickel-plated; black enamel base. \$1.50 each.

THE GUSHING GEYSER, No. 38. For large or small lawns. Has removable brass spray cover. \$1.25 each.

THE LITTLE WONDER, No. 39 A. Very strong and durable. 65 cts. each.

No. 39 B, "Little Wonder," with base. 75 cts. ea.

HOSE

No. 44, Electric. The best non-Kinkable. Three-quarter-inch. The construction of this Hose is entirely different from that of any other. There is made a seamless tube of high-grade rubber, over which is braided one or more jackets of tightly twisted and cabled cotton yarn. Between each fabric and on the outside is a layer of rubber. The Hose is then vulcanized in a mold under heavy pressure, which drives the rubber through the cotton yarn, from tube to cover, making a homogeneous body. A Hose that is absolutely in a class by itself for durability. We furnish Clincher Couplings with all lengths of 25 feet and over, without extra charge.

25 ft., with couplings.....\$5 50
50 ft., with couplings.....10 00
100 ft., with couplings.....20 00

Kineo. A good grade of Hose for all uses, three-quarter-inch. We supply it with Clincher Couplings.

50 ft., with couplings.....\$7 50
100 ft., with couplings.....15 00

We also furnish other qualities of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, and shall be pleased to quote prices.

HOSE ACCESSORIES

No. 45, Perfect Clincher Couplings. Made of heavy brass. $\frac{3}{4}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 25 cts. per set.

No. 46, Perfect Clincher Menders. Easily and quickly adjusted; galvanized; $\frac{3}{4}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

DETACHABLE HOSE REEL, No. 49 A. The Detachable Hose Reel is the handiest and most compact outfit of its kind ever invented. The hose is quickly rolled up; loosen the thumb-screw and slip the reel off the faucet. Attached and detached instantly. \$5 each.

No. 49 B. Extra faucet. \$1.25 each.

ALL-STEEL HOSE REEL, No. 50. Strongly constructed; easy to push about. \$2 each.

HOSE ACCESSORIES, continued

BOSTON NOZZLES, No. 52. A good brass Nozzle, with an adjustable spray. 50 cts. each.

HOSE HOLDERS, No. 55. Handy Hose Holders, made of galvanized iron and practically indestructible. 15 cts. each.

PRUNING SHEARS

	Each
Heavy nickel; double brass spring.	
No. 60 A. Full-polished, 9 inches.....	\$2 00
No. 60 B. Full-polished, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 75
No. 60 C. Full-polished, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 50

Heavy nickel; coil spring.	
No. 61 A. Full-polished, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	1 25
No. 61 B. Full-polished, 7 inches.....	1 00
No. 61 C. Full-polished, 6 inches.....	85

Black handles; coil spring.	
No. 62 A. Bright blades, 8 inches.....	60
No. 62 B. Bright blades, 7 inches.....	50
No. 63 A, Grape-cutting Shears. Black handles, 7 inches.....	40

No. 64, Ladies Rose-Cutter. Full nickel..... 1 25

No. 65, Cutter and Holder. For flowers or for gathering grapes; cuts and holds the flower or bunch. Full-nickel..... 1 50

No. 66, Two-Hand Pruner. Extra heavy; handle 20 inches long..... 1 75

No. 70, Pruning Saw. Adjustable handle; double cutting edges; 18 inches..... 1 50

GARDEN or HEDGE SHEARS

No. 73 A. Solid steel, hand-forged, blade notched, 9 inches. \$2 each.

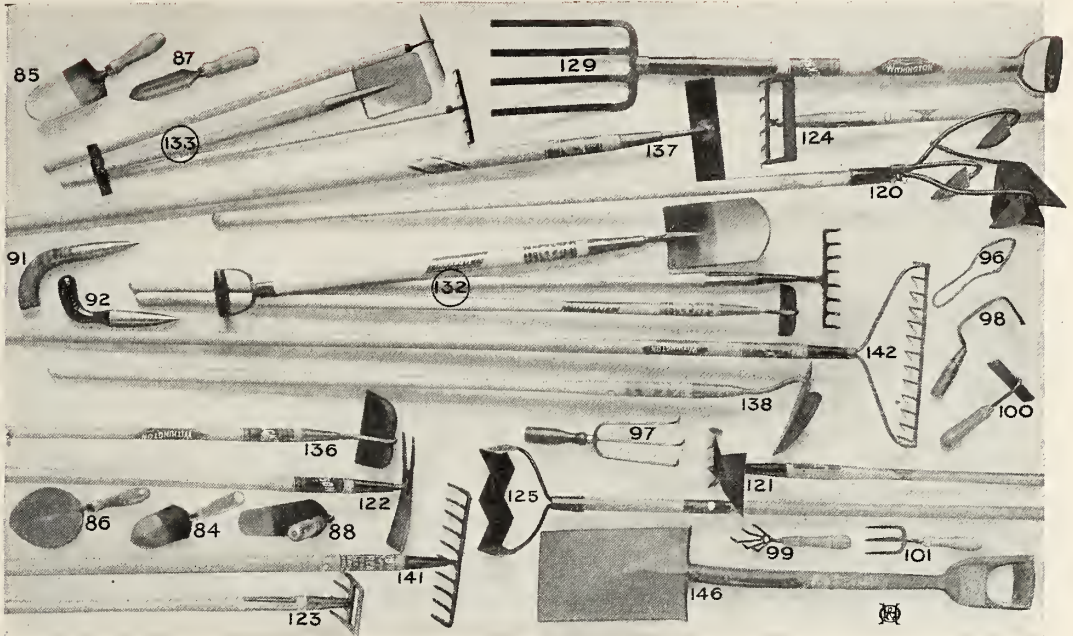
No. 73 B. Solid steel, hand-forged, ladies'-sized blade 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. \$1.50 each.

TREE-TRIMMERS

No. 76, Disston's Little Giant Tree-Pruner. Especially adapted for cutting tall branches. \$1.50 each.

No. 77, With saw attachment. For large branches. \$2 each.

No. 78, Bartlett Sectional Tree-Trimmar. Reinforced double action on jaws, which makes it easy to operate and adds strength in cutting. 4-foot sections. Two sections make a Trimmer, or any number over two can be used. The best all-round Tree-Trimmar. 12 feet long, 3 sections. \$3 each.



Quality Garden Tools. Only the best. Adapted to all uses. Also especially light and well-made tools for ladies' use.

GARDEN TROWELS

Forged Steel Blade and Shank, extra-fine quality.

	Each
No. 84 A. 4½ inches.....	\$0 35
No. 84 B. 5 inches.....	40
No. 84 C. 6 inches.....	45
No. 84 D. 7 inches.....	50

Steel Riveted Shank.

No. 85. 6 inches.....	25
-----------------------	----

Special Bulb Trowel, almost circular.

No. 86. 6 inches.....	60
-----------------------	----

Transplanting Trowel, narrow blade.

No. 87 A. 5 inches.....	10
No. 87 B. 6 inches.....	15
No. 87 C. 7 inches.....	20
No. 87 D. 8 inches.....	25

Transplanting Hoe-Trowel, for tomato plants, etc.

No. 88. 7 inches.....	50
-----------------------	----

DIBBLES

For transplanting small plants and bulbs.

No. 91. Wood-Handle Iron Dibble.....	45
No. 92. All-Iron Dibble.....	40

HAND WEEDERS

No. 96, Christy. Cast-steel.....	15
No. 97, Eureka. Prongs hand-forged steel.....	30
No. 98, Hazeltine. Hand. Cast-steel.....	30
No. 99, Excelsior. Weeding Hook, 5 fingers....	10
No. 100, Beet Weeders. Cast-steel, 4½-inch blade.....	10
No. 101, Strawberry Fork. Malleable, 3 prongs.	10

No. 120, Cultivator, Hand, Gardener's Friend. It offers many advantages over the hoe, and is far superior to the wheel hoe. Eight tools combined in one by changing thumb-screw or the position of the cultivator. Either plow, hoe or cultivator. One of the most convenient and economical tools in the market. 95 cts. each.

WEEDERS, LONG-HANDLED

	Each
No. 121, Acme. Two-prong, steel blades.....	\$0 75
No. 122. Two-prong, sheet-steel blades.....	25
No. 123. Four-prong Hoe and Rake Weeder....	60
No. 124. Six-prong Hoe and Rake Weeder	65
No. 125. Rapid-Easy Weeder, shovel steel, zig-zag edges.....	75
No. 129. Forks, Spading. Solid steel shank, angular tines.	
A, 4 tines, light.....	80
B, 4 tines, heavy.....	85
C, 5 tines, heavy.....	1 15
No. 132. Garden Tools, special set for ladies' use. Hoe, rake and spade, well made.....	1 00
No. 133. Child's set of hoe, rake and spade	35
Hoes, Cast-steel Shank 4-ft. handle.	
No. 136 A. 6-inch blade.....	50
No. 136 B. 5-inch blade.....	45
No. 136 C. 4-inch blade.....	40
No. 137, Hoe, Scuffle. Single shank, steel blade riveted to malleable-iron shank. 2½ by 8-inch blade, 5-ft. handle.....	60
No. 138, Hoe, Warren Field. 7½-inch blade, cast-steel, 4½-ft. handle.....	80
No. 141, Garden Rake. High-grade steel, 3-inch, straight teeth, single shank, 6-ft. handle; 12 teeth	45
No. 142, Rake, Solid Bow. Entire rake a solid piece of forged steel; 13 teeth.....	75
No. 146, Spade. Solid cast-steel, 7¼ by 12 inches.....	65

HAND CULTIVATORS, NORCROSS

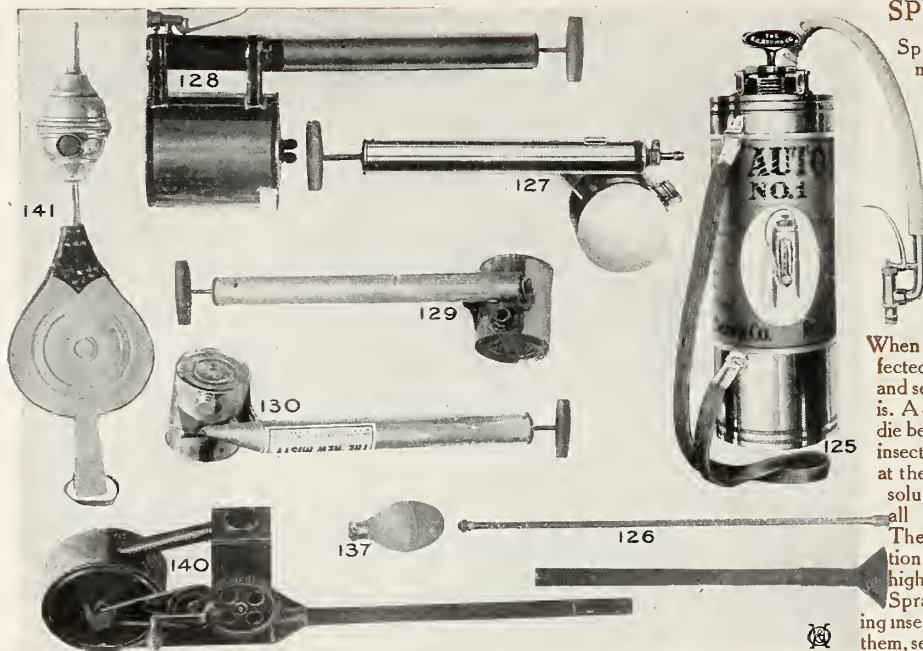
Latest improvement over all other hand garden tools. The socket and clamp plates are the toughest of malleable iron. The prongs are spring steel; handle of best-quality white ash. The shovels are forged from steel prongs, and cannot work loose, being clamped firmly by four strong bolts. No thumb-screws are used, all parts are detachable.

Works between rows, or center shovel can be removed and the row straddled. It pulls weeds and pulverizes the soil thoroughly, giving level cultivation. This tool can be used where a wheel plow is not practical. 75 cts. each.

SPRAYING

Spraying is at times necessary in the home garden as well as in the orchard. It is essential to use a good Sprayer. Our Sprayers are the best to be had. Insects will quickly destroy the finest plants.

When plants are infected, consult our list and see what the insect is. A great many plants die because the proper insecticide is not used at the right time. One solution will not kill all kinds of insects. The Spraying solution should be of the highest grade. Our Spray Chart, describing insects and how to kill them, sent on application.



SPRAYERS

No. 125. Auto-Spray No. 1. This is undoubtedly the strongest and most simple compressed-air Sprayer. Two pumpings of about fifteen strokes each will discharge the contents of the Sprayer under high and constant pressure. Is equipped with carrying strap, 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid-stream cap and the auto-pop which, by operating the lever in the hand, opens and closes the valve, thus directing the spray. This is the only nozzle that is self-cleaning. Heavy brass tank. \$7.75 each.

Attachments: No. 126. Extension rods, 2-foot length, solid brass. 50 cts. each.

Two-row attachments, solid brass. \$1.50 each.

In ordering parts of Auto-Sprays, order by number as per covering on Sprayer.

No. 127. Auto-Spray. This Sprayer operates on both strokes of the plungers, and throws a continuous and fine spray. Will handle all solutions of insecticides and disinfectants. The entire front is removable, permitting the syphon tube to be withdrawn. Capacity about one quart. Finished in brass. Brass, \$1.25 each. Galvanized, 90 cts. each.

No. 128. Easy Spray. A well-constructed Sprayer, working on air pressure. Fitted with shut-off valve, with lever attachment, which makes it simple to operate. You pump up the air-chamber, then spray at will, controlling the lever with the hand. Can be used at any angle. Capacity about one-half gallon. Brass, \$3 each. Galvanized, \$2 each.

No. 129. Rapid Sprayer. A well-made Sprayer, well adapted to all uses. Brass. 75 cts each. Galvanized, 50 cts. each.

No. 130. New Misty. A tin Sprayer. 40 cts. each.

No. 137. Scollay Rubber Sprinklers. A hardy plant Sprinkler, or for use in the home.

No. 137A. Large. \$1 each.

No. 137B. Medium. 90 cts. each.

No. 137C. Small. 75 cts. each.

No. 140. Little Giant Powder Duster. The best dry-powder gun. Will distribute any dry insecticide or fungicide. \$5.50 each.

No. 141. American Powder Bellows. Used for applying sulphur, slug-shot or hellebore.

No. 141A. Small size. \$1 each.

No. 141B. Medium size. \$1.15 each.

No. 141C. Large size. \$1.25 each.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Arsenate of Lead. Sure death to all living insects. Will not wash off nor in any way burn the foliage. Pound can 30 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture (Dry). For mildew, blight, leaf-curl, scab and fungous diseases. Pound can 25 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture (Paste). Use one pint to six gallons of water. Pint can 25 cts., quart can 45 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound. This is cheaper than paris green. Pound can 35 cts.

Bug and Blight Dust. Ready for use. Destroys bugs and prevents blight. Two-pound box 50 cts.

Carbon Disulphide. A very effective ant exterminator. Pint can 50 cts.

Fish-Oil Soap. An excellent wash for trees and plants where insects affect the bark. Pound box 25c.

Hellebore (Powdered White). For currant worms. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 35 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. For fleas, beetles, aphids, green fly and mealy bug. Pint can 20 cts., quart can 35 cts.

Lime-Sulphur. For San José Scale. It is also an excellent summer spray. Pint can 20 cts.

Nicotine. For aphids and green fly. The strongest solution of nicotine. Recommended for large gardens. 1-oz. can 25 cts., 2-oz. can 50 cts., 4-oz. can 70 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint can \$1.25.

Nictone. A powerful insect and parasite destroyer. Kills aphides and other insects on flowers, plants, fruits, vegetables, animals, etc., without injury or discoloring. Small size 25 cts., large size 50 cts.

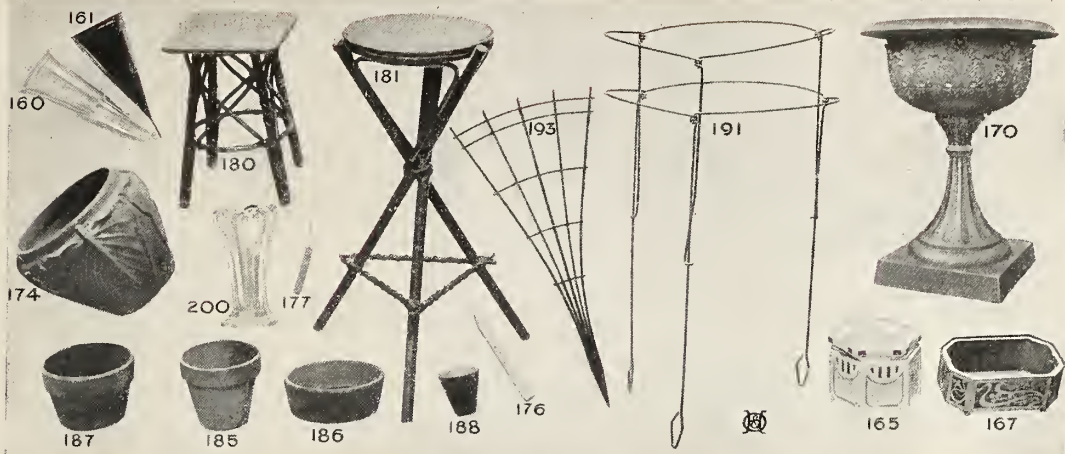
Tobacco Soap. The best insecticide for house-plants during the winter. One-half pound 20 cts.

Slug-Shot. Destroys potato bugs and those on tomato and eggplants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. 3 pounds 25 cts., 10 pounds 75 cts.

Potassium Sulphurette. For fungous diseases on hardy perennials. 3-oz. can 20 cts.

Mole and Gopher Exterminator. A cartridge of slow action. Two cartridges should be used. The fumes will quickly kill. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

Knoxweed, Dandelion and Weed Eradicator. The Chemical Triumph of the Age. Kills dandelions, devil grass, Bermuda grass, rib grass, burdock, plantain, thistles, buckthorn and all other noxious weeds, and does not injure grass if properly applied. Can, with dropper, containing enough to treat a medium-sized lawn. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can \$1.50, gal. can \$2.50.



REQUISITES

CEMETERY VASES. For holding flowers on graves. To stick into the ground. **No. 160,** Glass, 25c. ea. **No. 161.** Green metal, three sizes, 25 cts., 30 cts. and 35 cts. each.

FERN-DISHES, No. 165. For house use. Our stock is complete. Pottery from 35 cts. to \$5 each.

No. 167, Brass. Many styles from \$2.50 to \$10 each.

GRAFTING WAX. ¼ lb. 15 cts., ½ lb. 25 cts., lb. 45c.

IRON VASES. We carry a complete line of Iron Vases for the lawn or for cemetery use.

No. 170. The H. & O. Pattern. A well-made cast-iron Vase, highly finished; bronzed in aluminum; equipped with a good water-basin or reservoir.

	Height inches	Dimensions of base	Diam. of bowl	Depth inches	Each
No. 170 A.	30	18 x 18	18½	10	\$15 00
No. 170 B.	36	24 x 24	30	13¾	30 00
No. 170 C.	48	24 x 24	37	16	45 00

JARDINIERES. We carry all conceivable styles and shapes in pottery Jardinieres. Our special in green.

	Each
No. 174. 7 inches in diameter.....	\$1 50
No. 174. 8 inches in diameter.....	2 25
No. 174. 9 inches in diameter.....	3 00
No. 174. 10 inches in diameter.....	4 00
No. 174. 12 inches in diameter.....	7 00

LABELS. No. 176. Wood, painted. For marking plants in pots or garden. 8-inch, 15 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100.

No. 177. Tree Labels. Copper-wired, 3½-inch, 40 cts. per 100.

Copper Labels. By using a stylus or hard lead-pencil the metal is indented and the writing is permanent. 3½-inch, wired, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100.

LEAF-MOLD. Soil prepared for the potting of ferns and all like plants. \$1.80 per bbl.

No. 180. PLANT-STANDS. Pretty for the house. Each	
Height 12 inches; 8-inch square top. Green..	\$1 50
Height 15 inches; 9-inch square top. Green..	1 75
Height 18 inches; 10-inch square top. Green..	2 00
No. 181. Three-legged, round top. Green.	
Height 24 inches.....	1 50
Height 28 inches.....	1 75
Height 32 inches.....	2 25

FLOWER-POTS.

	Each	Doz.
No. 185. Standard.		
2½ inch.....		\$0 20
3 inch.....		25
4 inch.....		40
5 inch.....	\$0 05	50
6 inch.....	07	75
7 inch.....	10	1 00
8 inch.....	15	1 50

No. 187, ¾-size, and No. 186, Bulb Pans, which are shallow. Price same as standards from 5 inches up.

No. 188. Paper Pots. Pierce Paper Flower-Pots. This Pot does not come apart. The best Paper Pot on the market. Just the thing to set plants from hot-bed into the garden without disturbing the roots.

Size	Doz.	100
2 inch.....	\$0 12	\$0 60
2½ inch.....	18	85
3 inch.....	20	1 00
3½ inch.....	23	1 25
4 inch.....	25	1 50
5 inch.....	35	2 50

STAKES FOR PLANTS. Japanese Bamboo.

3 to 5 ft. long, light cane.....	2 00
6 to 8 ft. long, heavy cane.....	6 00
9 to 14 ft. long, heavy cane.....	10 00

No. 191. TOMATO OR PEONY SUPPORTS. Adjustable, heavy, galvanized wire. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

	Each
No. 193. Trellis. Wood, fan-shaped.	
24 inch.....	\$0 30
30 inch.....	45
36 inch.....	60
42 inch.....	70
4 ft. high by 27 in. wide.....	85
5 ft. high by 32 in. wide.....	1 00
6 ft. high by 38 in. wide.....	1 25
7 ft. high by 42 in. wide.....	1 50

Wire Trellis and Tree Guards. Prices furnished on application.

No. 200. Vases for the Home. We have all conceivable styles and shapes in pottery and glass.

WHEELBARROWS. Specially adapted for the garden. Well made and light-running. \$4.50 each.

RAFFIA AND REEDS, for Basket-Making.

Raffia. We import only the finest grades of Raffia. A complete assortment as to colors, in more than forty different shades. Any color, 5 cts. per bunch, 60 cts. per lb.

Natural Raffia. Highest grade. 5 cts. per bunch, 25 cts. per lb.

Raffia Needles. 10 cts. per doz.

REED or RATTAN. In numbers from 1 to 8. Round, 10 cts. per bunch, 45 cts. to \$1.25 per lb.

BOOKS ON BASKET-MAKING. Well illustrated. 25 cts. each.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS AND PREPARED FOLIAGE, such as prettily colored Beech, Oak, Sea Moss, Sea Coral and all kinds of Fern leaves.

ARTIFICIAL PALMS AND OTHER HOUSE PLANTS. We have only the best. Prices on application.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS

<p>CLIMBING VINES AND CREEPERS.....40-43</p> <p>CUT-FLOWERS.....76, 77</p> <p>EVERGREENS.....18-23</p> <p>FRUIT.....69-75</p> <p>GARDEN REQUISITES.....97</p> <p>HEDGES, DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN.....44-47</p> <p>INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.....96</p> <p>INTRODUCTION.....1-4</p> <p>LAWN AND GARDEN TOOLS.....92-97</p> <p>LAWN AND GARDEN FURNITURE AND SETTINGS.....82-84</p>	<p>LAWN SEED.....90, 91</p> <p>PLANNING THE HOME GROUNDS.....2d cover</p> <p>PLANTS, BEDDING.....86, 87</p> <p>PLANTS, DECORATIVE.....78-81</p> <p>PERENNIALS, HARDY.....48-63</p> <p>ROSES.....64-68</p> <p>SHRUBS, DECIDUOUS.....24-39</p> <p>TREES, ORNAMENTAL.....5-15</p> <p>TREE SURGERY.....3d cover</p> <p>TREES, WEEPING.....16, 17</p>
---	--

GENERAL INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
<p>Abutilon.....86</p> <p>Achillea.....49</p> <p>Achyranthes.....86</p> <p>Aconitum.....50</p> <p>Ægopodium.....50</p> <p>Ageratum.....86</p> <p>Agrostemma.....50</p> <p>Alder.....5</p> <p>Almond.....25</p> <p>Alternanthera.....86</p> <p>Alyssum.....50, 86</p> <p>Amelanchier.....26</p> <p>Ampelopsis.....40, 41</p> <p>Ananas.....78</p> <p>Anchusa.....50</p> <p>Anemone.....50</p> <p>Anthemis.....50</p> <p>Antirrhinum.....86</p> <p>Apples.....69, 70</p> <p>Apples, Crab.....70</p> <p>Aquilegia.....50</p> <p>Arabis.....50</p> <p>Aralia.....26, 78</p> <p>Arborvitæ.....18, 19, 47</p> <p>Armeria.....50</p> <p>Artemisia.....26</p> <p>Araucaria.....78</p> <p>Ash.....5, 11, 12, 17</p> <p>Asclepias.....50</p> <p>Asparagus.....75</p> <p>Asparagus, Ornamental.....78</p> <p>Aspidistra.....78</p> <p>Aster.....50, 51, 86</p> <p>Baptisia.....51</p> <p>Barberry.....26, 44, 45</p> <p>Bay Trees.....81</p> <p>Begonia.....86</p> <p>Bellis.....51</p> <p>Bignonia.....41</p> <p>Birch.....6, 16</p> <p>Blackberries.....74</p> <p>Bleeding Heart.....51</p> <p>Bocconia.....51</p> <p>Boltonia.....51</p> <p>Box Trees.....81</p> <p>Buckthorn.....27, 45</p> <p>Buffalo Berry.....27</p> <p>Butternut.....6</p> <p>Caladium.....86</p> <p>Calendula.....86</p> <p>Campanula.....51</p> <p>Candytuft.....86</p> <p>Cannas.....85</p> <p>Cardinal Climber.....86</p> <p>Carnations.....86</p> <p>Catalpa.....6</p> <p>Celastrus.....41</p>	<p>Celosia.....86</p> <p>Centaurea.....51, 86</p> <p>Cherry.....7, 71</p> <p>Chestnut.....7</p> <p>Chrysanthemum.....51, 86</p> <p>Cinnamon Vine.....41</p> <p>Clematis.....42, 51</p> <p>Clethra.....27</p> <p>Cobæa.....86</p> <p>Coleus.....86</p> <p>Coreopsis.....52</p> <p>Cosmos.....86</p> <p>Cotoneaster.....27</p> <p>Crab, Flowering.....7</p> <p>Crotons.....79</p> <p>Currant.....27, 73</p> <p>Dahlias.....88</p> <p>Delphinium.....52</p> <p>Deutzia.....27, 28</p> <p>Dianthus.....53</p> <p>Dielytra.....52</p> <p>Digitalis.....52, 53</p> <p>Dogwood.....28, 29, 45</p> <p>Dracæna.....79, 86</p> <p>Dracoccephalum.....53</p> <p>Dutchman's Pipe.....43</p> <p>Echeveria.....86</p> <p>Elæagnus.....30</p> <p>Elder.....5, 29, 30</p> <p>Elm.....7, 8, 16</p> <p>Erigeron.....53</p> <p>Euonymus.....30</p> <p>Eupatorium.....53</p> <p>Ferns.....53, 79</p> <p>Fertilizers.....91</p> <p>Feverfew.....86</p> <p>Ficus.....80</p> <p>Filbert.....31</p> <p>Fir.....19</p> <p>Forget-me-not.....86</p> <p>Forsythia.....31</p> <p>Fringe.....31</p> <p>Fuchsias.....86</p> <p>Funkia.....53, 54</p> <p>Gaillardia.....54</p> <p>Garden Seats.....82</p> <p>Geraniums.....87</p> <p>Gladioli.....89</p> <p>Gooseberries.....73</p> <p>Grapes.....72</p> <p>Gypsophila.....54</p> <p>Hackberry.....8</p> <p>Hanging-Baskets.....80</p> <p>Hawthorn.....31</p> <p>Helenium.....54</p> <p>Helianthus.....54</p> <p>Heliopsis.....54</p>	<p>Heliotrope.....87</p> <p>Hemerocallis.....54</p> <p>Hibiscus.....55</p> <p>Hollyhocks.....55</p> <p>Honeysuckle.....31-33, 43, 45</p> <p>Horse-Chestnut.....8, 33</p> <p>Horse-Radish.....75</p> <p>Hydrangea.....33, 34, 80</p> <p>Incarvillea.....55</p> <p>Ice Plant.....87</p> <p>Iris.....61</p> <p>Italian Seats.....82</p> <p>Ivy.....87</p> <p>Juniper.....19-21</p> <p>Kentucky Coffee Tree.....8</p> <p>Lantana.....87</p> <p>Larch.....9</p> <p>Lilac.....34</p> <p>Lilies.....87</p> <p>Lilium.....55</p> <p>Lily-of-the-Valley.....55</p> <p>Lily Pond.....82</p> <p>Linden.....9</p> <p>Linum.....55</p> <p>Lobelia.....87</p> <p>Locust.....9, 35</p> <p>Lonicera.....87</p> <p>Lupinus.....55</p> <p>Lychnis.....56</p> <p>Lythrum.....56</p> <p>Maple.....9-11, 17</p> <p>Marguerite.....87</p> <p>Matrimony Vine.....35, 43</p> <p>May Day Tree.....11</p> <p>Mentha.....56</p> <p>Mignonette.....87</p> <p>Minneapolis Vine.....87</p> <p>Mint.....75</p> <p>Monarda.....56</p> <p>Moonflower Vine.....87</p> <p>Mountain Ash.....11, 12, 17</p> <p>Mulberry.....12, 17</p> <p>Myosotis.....56</p> <p>Nasturtium.....87</p> <p>Oak.....12</p> <p>Olive.....46</p> <p>Palms.....80</p> <p>Pandanus.....80</p> <p>Pansies.....87</p> <p>Papaver.....56</p> <p>Pea Tree, Siberian.....35, 47</p> <p>Pelargonium.....87</p> <p>Peonies.....58-60</p> <p>Pentstemon.....56</p> <p>Pergolas.....83</p> <p>Petunias.....87</p>

ORDER SHEET

TERMS are net cash, or satisfactory references

No orders filled for less than one dollar

HOLM & OLSON, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find Cash Registered Letter . . \$_____

“ “ *Draft* _____

“ “ *P. O. or Express Money Order .* _____

Name _____

Post Office _____ *Rural Route* _____

County _____ State _____

*Express Office*_____

Railroad Station _____ *Forward About* _____

Our booklet, "The Essential Principles of Lawn Making," tells you how to make a good Lawn, and what seed to sow for best results. Sent only on application.

[illegible]

All Shipments Covered by Inspector's Certificate

Have you ever used the H. & O. Service? If not, let's get better acquainted

[illegible]

We study the possibilities of your grounds



Careful treatment of a badly decayed trunk



How our experts saved the old tree

TREES AND THEIR CARE

Why Trees Should be Pruned. There is a logical and scientific reason why the limb of a tree should be removed, or why it should remain.

Trees need pruning to keep them healthy; diseased and decayed limbs should be removed before they cause greater damage. Trees often need thinning, removing branches that cross, so that decay will not start and leave wounds that later on injure the trees. Trees need pruning to keep them symmetrical so their top may be evenly balanced, thus making them into things of beauty.

Not all trees grow straight or beautiful, but they may be kept shapely and healthy provided they receive the attention of one who knows their habits, who has made a study of tree life, and knows the treatment they should receive.

Treating the Cavity. Possibly in years past the wind may have broken off some limbs, or some person who did not know how to prune cut the limbs improperly and did not treat the wound. Under such conditions decay soon started and continued from year to year until a large cavity is the result. Treating such a cavity requires knowledge as well as practical experience. All the decayed and diseased wood must be removed and the healthy wood treated chemically so that all fungi may be removed, the sound wood preserved and the wound kept from "bleeding," or oozing of the sap. Filling the cavity with cement is only the mechanical part—

the expert work must be done before this operation is undertaken.

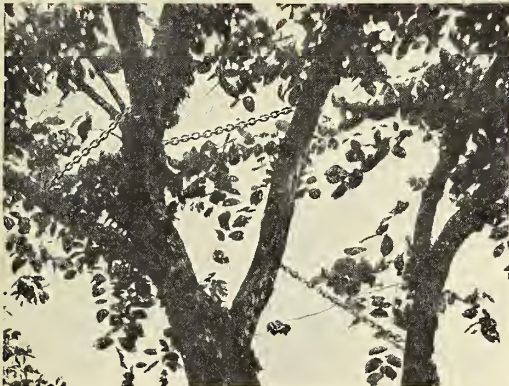
Bracing and Bolting. An expert landscape man will never plant a tree with a crotch, for he knows that it will produce trouble in the future. Trees that have been properly grown in the nursery row do not have crotches, therefore this defect is usually found in trees that have been secured in the woods. Such trees must be saved from splitting by the use of bolts, or bolts and chain. Never allow a band, chain or wire to be placed around the trunk or limbs; this stops or checks the flow of sap and injures the tree. If the bolts and rods are properly placed, the trees can be kept in good condition for years.

Fertilizing and Mulching. Many trees are planted in poor soil, without any thought of their future development; the result is that disease and decay have come because the tree has been starved, and the older and larger the tree the more quickly it shows these ill effects. To restore the lost vitality, fertilizer must be supplied, and in such form that the small roots will gather the plant-food and carry and distribute it to the entire tree. If your trees are not in a healthy condition, write us, giving us the details, and we will endeavor to assist you.

Inspection. It is entirely possible that your trees may need an inspection by one of our experts. Our landscape men are always on the road, and one of them may be in your neighborhood or close by; the cost of such an inspection would be slight.

Costs. We charge you a stipulated price per day for the man, plus the expenses. This price may vary a little, for it is governed by the ability of the men, the season in which the work is to be done, and the character of the work. We shall be pleased to give you an estimate on the work, or advise with you relative to the best manner in which to handle it.

The H. & O. Service. Our Service assures you perfect satisfaction, for we employ men who are above the average of their class. We are planning, designing and planting grounds over the entire Northwest. We limit our territory so that we may be able to give the best service possible, grow everything we plant or recommend for planting, and grow this better than anyone else. "H. & O. Service" stands for quality, and this service, like "H. & O. Quality," is the best money can buy. We shall be pleased to refer you to some of our patrons in your neighborhood or give you any other references.



Showing the proper way of adjusting chains

H&O SERVICE MAKES
A HOME OUT OF A HOUSE
LARGE OR SMALL

HOLM & OLSON, INC.
SAINT PAUL
MINNESOTA



THE upper picture shows the new University Club house just after the builders finished the structure. The central illustration shows the home of the Club after the H. & O. Service designed and planted the grounds. The shrubs include *Spiræa Van Houttei*, *Berberis Thunbergii* and *B. vulgaris*, *Forsythia*, *Snowberries*, *Weigelas*, and *Matrimony Vine*. The picture shows the shrubs in the spring of 1915, one year after planting—a forcible illustration of the proper use of shrubs and vines around public buildings.

AT the left we show the home of Mr. F. H. Romer. The picture was taken in early spring before the shrubs were in full bloom. The collection includes *Spiræas*, *High Bush Cranberry*, *White Snowberry*, and *Hydrangeas*.